

1925



1925

County Borough of Burton-upon-Trent.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

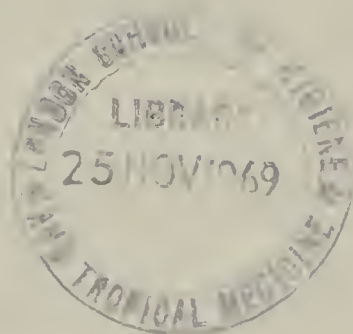
Medical Officer of Health
and School Medical Officer

FOR THE YEAR 1925

By JAMES M. COWIE, M.D., D.P.H.

ALSO

Reports of the Sanitary Inspector and
Superintendent of Refuse Removal
and Destructor Department.



County Borough of Burton-on-Trent.

HEALTH COMMITTEE.

THE MAYOR (COUNCILLOR C. M. LIVENS, J.P.)

Chairman—ALDERMAN J. W. A. BASSETT, M.B.E., J.P.

Vice-Chairman—COUNCILLOR W. D. JOHNSON.

ALDERMAN T. METCALFE, J.P.

COUNCILLOR A. ELLIOTT.

COUNCILLOR MARY GOODGER.

COUNCILLOR W. HUTSON.

COUNCILLOR J. JONES.

COUNCILLOR L. T. PEACH, O.B.E.

COUNCILLOR G. E. RIDER.

COUNCILLOR J. D. ROBERTSON.

COUNCILLOR G. SANDERS.

COUNCILLOR J. WILKINSON.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE.

MEMBERS OF HEALTH COMMITTEE.

MRS. BELL.

MRS. CLARK.

MRS. GREEN.

MRS. MACGILP.

MISS E. THRIFT.

HEALTH OFFICE,
TOWN HALL,
BURTON-ON-TRENT.

7th April, 1926.

TO THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS OF
THE BOROUGH OF BURTON-UPON-TRENT.

I beg to submit for your consideration my twenty-second Annual Report on the Health of the Borough, and also the Annual Report of the School Medical Officer for the year 1925.

A summary of the vital statistics which are not so satisfactory as usual will be found at the beginning of the Report.

The detailed character of this Report is in accordance with the demands of the Minister of Health, who requires a "Survey" Report of this nature about every five years.

To the members of my staff my thanks are due for their cordial support throughout the year.

Your obedient servant,

J. M. COWIE,

Medical Officer of Health.

REPORT.

NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

The County Borough of Burton-upon-Trent is situated in N. Lat. $52^{\circ}48'$ W. Long. $1^{\circ}38'$, on the banks of the River Trent and on the eastern border of the county of Stafford. The town lies in the basin of the river, and is mostly flat, but rises on its western side towards Outwoods and Horninglow, and on its eastern side towards Moat Bank and Waterloo Clump. The mean elevation above sea level on the western bank of the river is 150 feet and on the eastern bank 250 feet. The highest elevation is 420 feet above sea level near the site of Moat Bank, Ashby Road.

The main features regarding area and population are as follows :

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area (Acres)	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,203
Population—Census 1921 (corrected)	..	..	..	..	..	..	48,909
Population estimated to mid-year 1925	..	..	..	..	..	..	49,530
No. of Inhabited Houses, 1921 (Census)	..	..	..	..	..	..	11,082
No. of Families or Separate Occupiers, 1921	..	..	..	..	..	..	11,282
Rateable Value (Sept. 30th, 1925)	..	..	..	..	..	..	£302,709
Sum represented by penny rate (Sept. 30th, 1925)	..	..	..	..	..	..	£1,180

Population. The population of the borough for 1925 is estimated by the Registrar-General to be 49,530. This is a decrease of 130, compared with the estimate for 1924, probably due to the removal of a large factory from the precincts of the borough.

Social Conditions and Occupations. The borough is mainly of an industrial character, and the chief occupation of the male inhabitants is in connection with the brewing industry and allied trades, but there are also large numbers of transport workers, metal workers, workers in wood and furniture, miners, and persons engaged in the building trades.

Females are mostly employed in personal service, as textile workers and makers of textile goods and articles of dress, and in commercial and financial occupations.

The chief figures for occupied males and females extracted from the last Census report are given below.

MALES.

	No. employed.
Makers of foods, drinks, and tobacco	3249
Transport workers	2206
Metal workers	1958
Workers in Wood and Furniture	1510
Commercial and financial occupations	1176
Clerks, draughtsmen and typists	1075
Builders, bricklayers, &c.	723
Mining and quarrying occupations	456

FEMALES.

Employed in personal service	1749
Commercial and financial occupations	733
Makers of textile goods and articles of dress	536
Textile workers	456
Makers of food, drink, and tobacco	224

There is no definite evidence available that any of the chief occupations have any marked detrimental influence on health.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1925.

	Males.	Females.	Total.		
			1925	1924	
Births (total)	473	475	948	971	
Births, Legitimate	454	455	909	942	
Births, Illegitimate	19	20	39	29	
Birth Rate			19·14	19·55	
Deaths	378	349	727	581	
Death Rate			14·7	11·7	
Illegitimate Births (percentage of total births)			4·1	3·0	

	1925	1924
No. of Women dying in or in consequence of Childbirth from Sepsis	3 ..	2
,, other causes	0 ..	5
Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age per 1,000 births	78	61
Deaths of Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate births	76 ..	59
Deaths of Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate births	103 ..	103
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	13 ..	0
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	16 ..	4
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	6 ..	4
Deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis	53 ..	39
Death Rate from do.	1·07 ..	0·78
Deaths from other forms of Tuberculosis	4 ..	11
Death Rate from do.	0·08 ..	0·22
Number of Deaths from Cancer	59 ..	66
Death Rate from Cancer	1·19 ..	1·33
Zymotic Death Rate	0·87 ..	0·18
Number of Marriages	497 ..	493
Marriage Rate	20 ..	19·8

The vital statistics for the year are of a depressing character when compared with those of the immediately preceding years. Apart from the three war years 1917-1919 the birth rate is the lowest on record for the borough. The death rate is the highest recorded since 1918, the year of the severe Influenza epidemic, and prior to that we have to go as far back as 1904 to get a higher death rate than that recorded for 1925.

The death rate for England and Wales was 12·2, the birth rate 18·3 and the infant mortality rate 75.

The total number of deaths for the year, 727, was 146 more than in 1924, nearly all the causes of death contributing to this increase.

The high death rate was not due to any severe epidemic, although Infectious Diseases, such as Measles, Whooping Cough, and Diphtheria all showed substantial increases, as likewise did Influenza and Tuberculosis. Diseases of the heart and lungs, especially Pneumonia and Bronchitis, showed a large increase, and the deaths of infants under one year of age increased from 59 in 1924 to 74 in 1925. Cancer, on the other hand, showed a small decrease in the number of deaths, from 66 in 1924 to 59 in 1925.

Quinquennial Review. Although the vital statistics for the year 1925 were so unsatisfactory, it is pleasing to be able to record that during the past five years some of the rates were the lowest recorded in the history of the borough.

The death rate of 11·7 in 1924 was the lowest recorded in the borough ; the infantile mortality rate of 61 of the same year, and the death rate from Pulmonary Tuberculosis of 0·78 per 1,000 were also the lowest recorded in the borough.

The cancer rate of 1·63 per 1000 in 1923 was the highest recorded in the borough, and the birth rate of 19·1 in 1925 was the lowest recorded.

The main figures for the past five years are shown in the following table :—

Year.	Birth Rate per 1,000.	Death rate per 1,000	Pulmonary Tuberculosis. Death rate per 1,000.	Cancer Death rate per 1,000.	Infantile mortality rate per 1,000 births.
1921	24·16	12·08	0·91	1·35	76
1922	22·56	12·53	1·15	1·0	68
1923	20·31	12·14	0·90	1·63	75
1924	19·55	11·70	0·78	1·33	61
1925	19·14	14·70	1·07	1·19	78

Poor Law Relief. I am obliged to Mr. H. S. Askew, Clerk to the Guardians, for the following information with reference to the Poor Law Relief in the borough :—

Year.	Number of persons in receipt of out-door relief on the 1st July in each year.						Cost of out-door relief for the year ending 30th Sept.		
							£	s.	d.
1921	..	..	..	..	519		7484	3	8
1922	..	..	..	..	553		9172	14	10
1923	..	..	..	..	541		7326	5	10
1924	..	..	..	..	532		7242	13	10
1925	..	..	..	..	588		8371	16	9

The number of persons are those actually in receipt of outdoor relief on the 1st July in each of the years named, and the amount in the cost column is the expenditure for the years ending on 30th September. Relief to unemployed is not included, as these records are kept for the whole Union, and not for separate parishes.

No separate records are kept as to numbers of persons from each parish who are maintained in the Poor Law Institution, and it is not possible to apportion the cost between the Borough cases and those from outside parishes.

Causes of Sickness and Invalidity. Epidemics of Measles, Chickenpox, Whooping Cough, and Mumps were the cause of a great amount of sickness amongst children during the year.

There were 16 deaths from Whooping Cough and 13 deaths from Measles.

Influenza was also a serious cause of invalidity in the spring, especially in March and April.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

Hospitals provided or subsidised by the Local Authority :—

(1) **For Tuberculosis.** A Sanatorium of 22 beds is provided by the Corporation. It is situated in the parish of Outwoods just outside the borough boundary in the grounds of the Isolation Hospital.

(2) **For Maternity Cases.** The Corporation have made arrangements with the General Infirmary, New Street, Burton-on-Trent, for the treatment of complicated cases of pregnancy or labour, and cases with complications arising after parturition whether in the mother or in the child.

During the year 1925 arrangements were also completed with the Burton-on-Trent Nursing Institution for the provision of two beds for cases where the circumstances were such that it was very difficult for a confinement to be carried out at home.

(3) **For Children.** There is no children's hospital in the borough. There is a children's ward of 12 beds at the General Infirmary, but this is not provided or subsidised by the Local Authority.

(4) **For Fevers.** The Isolation Hospital is provided by the Corporation. It is situated in the parish of Outwoods just outside the borough boundary, and contains 45 beds.

(5) **For Smallpox.** A Hospital for Smallpox has been provided jointly by the Boroughs of Derby and Burton. It is situated at Blakeley, near Etwall, and originally contained 12 beds. It was found necessary, however, to enlarge the accommodation to 24 beds, and this addition was made during the year 1925.

(6) **Other Hospitals.** The Burton-on-Trent General Infirmary, New Street, and Duke Street, provides 102 beds (including 12 beds for children) for general, surgical, and medical cases. It is supported by voluntary contributions and endowments, and is not subsidised by the Local Authority.

In addition, the St. Modwen's Nursing Home contains 18 beds for private cases, and is run in conjunction with the Infirmary.

Arrangements have been made by the Corporation with the Infirmary Committee for the treatment of complicated cases of pregnancy, and also for the treatment of venereal diseases.

There is also the Union Hospital in Belvedere Road provided by the Guardians.

Hospital treatment for some Burton cases is also provided at Hospitals in Birmingham, Derby, and other places.

Institutional Provision for Unmarried Mothers, &c.

No special institutional provision for unmarried mothers, illegitimate infants, and homeless children has been made in this borough.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

(a) **For Infectious Cases.** Two motor ambulances for infectious cases are provided by the Corporation and are stationed at the Isolation Hospital. They are used for the removal of infectious cases to the Isolation Hospital.

(b) **For Non-Infectious and Accident Cases.** Two motor ambulances (one lent by the Red Cross Society) are available for non-infectious cases. They are stationed at the Fire Station, New Street. Accident cases are removed free, but for other cases a small charge is made.

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

The Infant Welfare Centre, provided by the Corporation, is situated at 55 Union Street. It is open on Mondays, Wednesdays and Thursdays for infant consultations, and for medical consultations on these days. It is also open on Friday afternoons from 3 to 5 p.m., but no medical officer attends on that day. The ante-natal clinic is held at 2 o'clock on Friday afternoons.

The accommodation provided consists of a tea room and store room on the ground floor, and on the first floor a waiting room, consultation room, doctors' room, and weighing room. Accommodation is provided at the back for a caretaker.

School Clinic. The School Clinic is provided by the Education Committee of the Corporation, and is situated at 32 Union Street. It is open daily for the treatment of minor ailments, and for dental treatment, treatment of running ears, and for eye testing and the provision of spectacles, by appointment.

The accommodation consists of a waiting room and treatment room on the ground floor, and on the first floor a waiting room, eye testing room, dentist's room, mouth rinsing room, clerk's office, and staff rooms.

Tuberculosis Dispensary is situated at 31 Union Street, and is provided by the Corporation. It is open on Tuesday and Friday afternoons. The accommodation consists of waiting room, treatment room, and dressing boxes.

Treatment Centre for Venereal Diseases. The treatment centre is provided at the General Infirmary, Burton-on-Trent, by the Corporation, in accordance with an agreement with the Infirmary Committee. It is open on Monday nights for men, and on Wednesday afternoons for women.

Day Nurseries. There are no day nurseries in the borough.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE LOCAL AUTHORITY.

*Medical Officer of Health, School Medical Officer, and
Tuberculosis Officer, &c.:*

*JAMES M. COWIE, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Assistant Ditto:

*J. M. MACKINTOSH, M.A., M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.

School Dentist:

*E. WAYTE, L.D.S.

Veterinary Surgeon:

M. T. SADLER, M.R.C.V.S. (part time).

Public Analyst:

W. PARTRIDGE, F.I.C. (part time).

Chief Sanitary Inspector:

J. JENKINSON, Cert. Roy. San. Inst.; Cert. Inspection of Meat.

Assistant Sanitary Inspectors:

F. V. A. SMITH, Cert. Roy. San. Inst.; Cert. Inspection of Meat.

E. MITTON, Cert. Roy. San. Inst.; Cert. Inspection of Meat.

G. M. UPTON (Clerk).

Clerks :

C. GAUNT.

J. BALL.

Matron of Isolation Hospital and Sanatorium :

Miss M. HEAPY, Certified and Registered Nurse.

Health Visitors :

*Mrs. E. A. STEEL, Supt. Health Visitor, Certified and Registered Nurse, Certified Midwife, Health Visitors Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute.

*Miss E. MAYALL, Certified Midwife.

*Miss S. TEAKLE, Certified and Registered Fever Nurse, Certified Midwife.

School Nurses :

*Miss M. E. COLEMAN, Certified and Registered Nurse and Certified Midwife.

*Miss W. JAMES, Certified and Registered Nurse and Certified Midwife.

School Dental Nurse :

*Miss M. MOORE, Certified and Registered Nurse and Certified Midwife.

Infant Welfare Centre Medical Officers :

*W. P. LOWE, M.B., B.Ch. (part time).

*J. M. MACKINTOSH, M.A., M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Ante-Natal Clinic :

*J. M. COWIE, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Venereal Diseases Clinic Medical Officer :

*C. T. HOLFORD, F.R.C.S. (Edin.), (part time).

* Contributions received towards salary from Government grant.

PROFESSIONAL NURSING IN THE HOME.

(a) No arrangements have been made by the Corporation for the provision of professional nursing in the home so far as general nursing is concerned, but the Burton-on-Trent Nursing Institution provides 5 district nurses for attending to the poorer inhabitants. The services are given free to the poor in the borough on a request being made by a doctor, while cases who can afford to pay are charged a small fee according to their circumstances. A private nursing staff is also maintained. The Nursing Institution is not subsidised in any way by the Local Authority, but is maintained by public subscriptions, by a small endowment, and by the profit made on the private side of the work.

(b) **For Infectious Diseases.** Arrangements have been made by the Corporation with the Nursing Institution for the nursing of sporadic cases of Measles at home at a fee of 1/6 per visit made, and also, if necessary, for the full time services of a private nurse at a charge of 3 guineas per week for the provision of nursing assistance in serious cases of Measles at the patients' own homes.

Midwives. No practising midwives are employed or subsidised by the Local Authority. The number of midwives who gave notice of their intention to practise within the borough during the year 1925 was 25, but only some 13 of these are in actual practice throughout the year.

CHEMICAL WORK.

The Medical Officer of Health acted as Public Analyst up to May, 1925, when he relinquished that post, and Mr. W. Partridge, F.I.C., 30 Great James Street, Bedford Row, London, was appointed as Public Analyst in his place.

The Medical Officer of Health is still responsible for the chemical and bacteriological work in connection with the analysis of water.

Reports on the analysis of foods and drugs and on water in this borough will be found in the part of the report dealing with these subjects.

LIST OF ADOPTIVE ACTS, LOCAL ACTS, AND BYE-LAWS.

	Date of Adoption.	Date of coming into operation.
Infectious Disease (Notification Act, 1889)	Oct., 1892	5 Dec., 1892.
Ophthalmia Neonatorum added to above for 3 years ..	March, 1911.	1 May, 1911.
Infectious Disease (Prevention) Act, 1890	Sept., 1891.	2 Nov., 1891.
Public Health (Amendment) Act, 1890 (Part 3) .. .	Dec., 1896	1 March, 1897.
Public Health (Water) Act, 1878 (Section 7)		Jan., 1900.
Housing of Working Classes Act, 1890, Part 3		10 May, 1899.
Notification of Births Act, 1907	Nov., 1910.	April, 1911.
Public Health Acts Amendments Act, 1907, Sections 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 43, 44, 46, 49, 50, 55, 57, 58, 62, 63, 64, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 85, 87, 88, 89, 90, 93, 95 ..	Oct., 1909.	6 April, 1910.
The Town of Burton-upon-Trent Act, 1853.		
Burton-upon-Trent Improvement Act, 1878.		
Burton-upon-Trent Corporation Act, 1880.		
Burton-upon-Trent Corporation Act, 1896.		
Burton-upon-Trent Corporation Act, 1901.		

	Date of Adoption.	Date of coming into operation.
Byelaws for the prevention of Nuisances arising from filth, dust, ashes and rubbish, and for the prevention of the keeping of animals on any premises so as to be injurious to health		March, 1894.
Byelaws for the prevention of nuisances arising from snow		May, 1892.
Byelaws for the cleansing of footways and pavements ..		May, 1892.
Byelaws with respect to common lodging houses ..		Sept. 1894.
Byelaws with respect to slaughterhouses		March, 1894.
Byelaws with respect to new streets and buildings, &c. ..		April, 1907.
Regulations with respect to Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milk-shops		May, 1901.
Public Health Act, 1925 (the whole of Part 2, Part 3, Part 4 and Part 5, except Section 34)	13 Jan., 1926.	1 March, 1926.

Co-operation with Voluntary Hospitals. The work of the Local Authority as regards the provision of treatment for venereal diseases and for the hospital treatment of complicated cases of pregnancy is carried out by arrangement with the Burton-on-Trent Infirmary, which is a voluntary hospital.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Water Supply. The South Staffordshire Waterworks Company are responsible for the public water supply of the borough. The supply is on the constant system, and is sufficient in quantity and of good quality. The water is a hard one and has no plumbo-solvent action.

A number of houses (about 478) are still supplied by shallow wells, the remainder (about 10,780 houses) having the public supply. Samples of the public water supply were submitted to analysis, both chemical and bacteriological, on four occasions during the year, and were found to be of good quality. In addition, 37 samples were analysed from shallow wells in the borough, and of these 15 were found to be unfit for domestic use, and 22 were passed. In addition, two samples of water from Blakeley Lodge were submitted to analysis.

Rivers and Streams. The River Trent passes through the borough but there is no evidence of any serious pollution of the river in its passage through the town; in fact, analyses of river samples show that the river is purer on leaving the town than it is on entering.

Some pollution of the river from bungalows on Waterside Road was discovered during the year, but this is now being dealt with.

Serious complaints were also received from inhabitants in Shobnall Road of the nuisance caused by the flooding and pollution of the Shobnall Brook. This stream is very liable to flooding, and owing to large quantities of brushwood which was washed down the stream some of the culverts were blocked. This caused the brook to overflow which caused serious flooding in Shobnall Road. In addition, the contents of privy middens were found to be emptied on a branch of this brook, and were washed into the stream during the floods, causing a serious nuisance. This source of pollution has been removed by the Local Authority concerned.

Drainage and Sewerage. The sewage system of the borough is generally sufficient, and the drainage as a whole is in good order.

All drains have been laid under test since 1902, and as in practically every case where closet conversion has been carried out the drains have been relaid under test, it follows that in at least two-thirds of the houses the drains have been relaid since 1902.

Sewage Disposal. The sewage is treated by the addition of lime at the Pumping Station, and then by intermittent filtration and irrigation at the Sewage Farm.

Closet Accommodation. During the year 22 privies and 317 pail closets were converted to the water carriage system.

The work of conversion of closets to the water carriage system was begun in the year 1901, and since that time 2,012 privy middens and 4,173 pail closets have been converted, while 518 additional water closets have been provided in order to get separate closet accommodation for each house, a total of 6,703 houses.

The closets on the books of the Surveyors' Department still remaining to be converted number 384 privy middens and 2,398 pail closets, but the Borough Surveyor has no information as to the number of these which have been demolished or abandoned, hence his figures are not strictly accurate.

The number of houses with privy midden accommodation on the books of the Health Department at the end of the year 1925 was 115.

The conversion of closets, which has now been going on for over 24 years, has been almost entirely carried out on the voluntary system, and in consequence of this no group of streets or area has been definitely cleared of pail closets and privy middens.

The difficulty of collection of the remaining closets is very great, as the houses where collection is required are scattered in nearly every street in the town, and although the number of closets to be collected has been enormously reduced, the distance to be covered by the collection carts has not been reduced in anything like the same proportion.

The following is a list of the streets in which all the closets are now on the water carriage system viz.:—

Abbey Street	Kensington Road
Arthur Street	Little Burton East
Ash Street	Market Place
Baker Street	Meargreaves Lane
Balfour Street	Mervyn Road
Balmoral Road	Mona Road
Beech Street	Morley's Hill
Berry Hedge Lane	Nelson Street
Bond Street	Oxford Street
Borough Road	Parker Street
Brough Road	Pickering Street
Cambridge Street	Richmond Street
Craven Street	Rolleston Road
Curzon Street	Rosemount Road
Dover Road	Rowton Street
East Street	Saxon Street
Eldon Street	Swannington Street
Elms Road	Tower Road
Eton Road	Trent Street
Field Lane	Walker Street
Hamilton Road	West Street
James Street	York Street

In the following streets the closet conversion scheme is nearly completed. The number of houses with closets still remaining to be converted are given below :—

No. of houses			No. of houses		
Albert Street..	..	7	Lichfield Street	..	6
Alexandra Road	..	8	Mount Street	..	3
Alfred Street	...	1	Needwood Street	..	5
Ashby Road..	..	4	North Street ..	..	4
Belvedere Road	..	6	Orchard Street	..	2
Bridge Street	..	1	Ordish Street..	..	1
Canal Street	..	6	Oxley Road ..	..	2
Carlton Street	..	8	Rangemore Street	..	8
Church Hill Street ..	..	2	Russell Street	..	1
Clarence Street	..	1	Scalpccliffe Road	..	1
Clay Street ..	..	2	Short Street ..	..	3
Curzon Street West	..	5	Siddalls Street	..	5
Derby Street	..	4	Spring Terrace Road	..	4
Duke Street ..	..	7	Stanley Street	..	1
Edward Street	..	2	Stanton Road	..	8
Farm Road ..	..	3	Stapenhill Road	..	3
Fennell Street	..	3	Station Street	..	5
George Street	..	6	St. Paul's Square	..	3
Grange Street	..	2	St. Paul's Street West	..	5
Guild Street	..	3	Sheffield Street	..	4
Hawfield Lane	..	3	Thomas Street	..	7
Hill Street ..	..	4	Tutbury Road	..	4
High Bank Road	..	3	Victoria Road	..	1
Holly Street	..	1	Watson Street	..	7
Horninglow Road	..	2	Wheatley Lane	..	2

The above streets are, of course, scattered throughout the borough, and although the completion of the conversion would be an advantage it would not be so useful from a collecting point of view as the completion of a whole district. The district most nearly completed is the Winshill one.

It would be a great advantage from a sanitary point of view to get the closet conversion scheme completed at the earliest possible date, and it would probably also mean no little saving in cost owing to the long distances still to be covered by the carts in the collection of this refuse from nearly every street in the borough, after the conversion scheme has been in force for nearly 25 years.

Scavenging. The scavenging is entirely carried out by the Refuse Removal Department of the Corporation.

Separate movable ashbins with proper covering are provided for house refuse in nearly all cases where the water closet or pail closet is in existence. This refuse is removed weekly to the Destructor for disposal.

Where privy middens are still in existence these are combined with ashpits and are emptied at various intervals in accordance with the needs of the case.

The following report on the collection of house refuse has been presented to the Health Committee by Mr. F. W. Turner, Superintendent of the Refuse Removal Department for the year ending 31st March, 1926.

ANNUAL REPORT OF

Superintendent of Refuse Removal and Destructor Department.

REFUSE REMOVAL AND DESTRUCTOR DEPARTMENT,
TOWN HALL,
BURTON-ON-TRENT.
April, 1926.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH
COMMITTEE.

ANNUAL REPORT 1925-1926 (1st April, 1925, to 31st March, 1926).

I beg to submit my Annual Report and Summary of Work done during the past financial year.

Total number of foremen and workmen employed in the department was 49 up to December last. Since that period 2 additional workmen have been put on owing to several of our workmen (through various causes) being unable to go out with the carts on either ashes or nightsoil collection when the regular collectors fell out through accidents or sickness.

Refuse Removal. The number of workmen employed in this work is 40, compared with 38 the previous year ; the reason for the increase is as stated above.

W. Goodwin, who had received a pension for 9 years, died during the year.

	1925-6.			1924-5.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Sick pay amounts to	27	5	10	8	14	5
Compensation pay amounts to ..	30	19	9	14	0	9

The increase in sick pay this year is more than treble as against the previous year owing to an exceptional amount of illness from the beginning of December, 1925 up to April, 1926—at one period we had 11 workmen absent through various causes—chiefly Influenza, Rheumatism, and Gastric trouble. Workmen were borrowed from the Public Works Department so as to enable us to keep up the collection of refuse.

As regards accidents, there have been 5 for which compensation pay has been made, which is considerably in excess of the previous year, viz.: C. Birkinhead slipped down and injured his leg—absent 3 weeks. Goodman slipped, and cart wheel passed over his toes—absent 4 weeks. J. Moisey injured his hand while removing cart cover—absent $5\frac{1}{2}$ weeks. T. Robinson fell off cart and injured his back—absent $6\frac{1}{2}$ weeks. T. Laxton kicked by horse—absent 3 weeks.

Nineteen horses are engaged in the whole of the carting. It has not been necessary to engage any hired teams.

Three fresh horses were purchased, and 3 old horses were disposed of during the year.

Three fresh horses are estimated for during ensuing year.

Forty-five vehicles are in use, one having been knocked down.

262 sanitary pans have been converted to w.c.'s. during the year.

24 combined privies and ashpits have been converted to w.c.'s. during the year.

10,600 ashpans have been emptied weekly.

294 ashpans have been supplied as renewals and additions.

204 dry ashpits have been emptied, compared with 268 the previous year.

8 cesspools have been emptied, compared with 26 the previous year.

107 combined privies and ashpits have been emptied, compared with 164 the previous year.

48 loads of excreta have been collected weekly—a decrease of 10 loads per week.

190 loads of house refuse are collected weekly, and practically the whole of same is brought to the Destructor as stated in my report of 2nd January last.

As most of the houses that were in erection (at the time of my last Annual Report) have been occupied several months, this accounts for increased refuse collected.

508 tons of nightsoil manure have been disposed of by trucks, compared with 590 tons the previous year.

Arrangement has again been made with Mr. Woolley, Wetmore Hall Farm, for excreta to be deposited at his farm during the ensuing summer on the usual terms, viz., £35 to cover everything.

The estimated cost of working and maintenance of plant for the past year was fixed at £8,994, the approximate cost is £9,050. The estimate for ensuing year is £8,974.

Destructor. The number of men engaged is same as previous year, viz., 11.

H. Aldous continues to receive 5s. per week allowance pay.

			1925-6.	1924-5.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Sick pay amounts to	..	..	2 0 10	2 5 10
Compensation do.	..	..	—	—
Allowance pay amounts to	..	..	13 0 0	13 0 0

The approximate weight of refuse dealt with is about 13,000 tons, which is 1,250 tons in excess of last year. This is brought about by ashes pan refuse brought from Winshill, Stapenhill, and Horninglow, a part of which had previously been deposited at the various depots.

As per my report of 2nd January last, the Destructor is certainly overpowered during the winter months, and some provision should undoubtedly be made to deal with the additional refuse from new houses that are in course of erection and those about to be erected.

In the event of a breakdown at the Destructor we should be in a very awkward predicament, and I may add it is of great importance that this matter should have further consideration re refuse disposal.

The general repairs at the Destructor last summer took about eight weeks to complete, some of the furnaces and arches being practically burnt out owing to the extreme temperature that is reached during winter time.

During the repairs the refuse was tipped, as heretofore, on the L.M.S. Wharf at Bond End (by permission) and picked up again at the earliest moment.

Messrs. Marple and Gillott, Ltd., Sheffield, are again the buyers of old tins and galvanised scrap at 21s. 6d. per ton, a reduction of 14s. 6d. per ton.

Messrs. Moore and Son, Burton-on-Trent, are purchasers of light scrap iron picked from refuse at the same price as previous year, viz., 32s. 6d. per ton. This lot is carted away by purchaser.

The estimated cost of working, maintenance, and loan charges was fixed at £3,470, and the approximate cost is £3,577. The estimate for ensuing year is £3,639.

Your obedient Servant,

F. W. TURNER,

Superintendent.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

I have received the following Report and Tables from Mr. J. Jenkinson, Chief Sanitary Inspector under the Sanitary Officers' Order, 1922, Article 19 (12) :—

TOWN HALL,

BURTON-ON-TRENT.

March, 1925.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE.

I have pleasure in presenting to you my Annual Report upon the work of the Sanitary Inspectors for the year ended 31st December, 1925.

There has been no change in the staff during the year.

In the report for last year attention was called to the slow progress made in the direction of closet conversions, and it is somewhat disappointing to report that it has not been found possible to expedite this important work.

During the year 37 samples of water were obtained for analysis, and in every case where the water was condemned a letter was sent urging that the work of conversion should be carried out at the same time as the laying on of the S.S.W.W. Co's. water.

The number of complaints received during the year was 487, this being a larger number than has been received for some years past. In every case the premises complained of were visited, nuisances being found to exist in 394 instances, notices being served where necessary.

The number of nuisances abated during the year 1925 was 3,098, this being much larger than has been the case in any previous year, and the number of visits (14699) shows an increase over that of any previous year in the Public Health history of the Borough.

I have again to record the fact that difficulty has been experienced in getting necessary work put in hand to abate nuisances, in some cases considerable periods have elapsed between the order being given to the builder and the necessary work being put in hand.

During the year proceedings were instituted in the following instances :—

Statute under which proceedings were taken	Nature of Offence	Remarks
Shops Act, 1912-20	Serving customers in a shop after closing hour	Fined 15s.
Do.	Do.	Fined 15s.
Do.	Do.	Fined 15s.
Do.	Do.	Fined 10s.
Do.	Do.	Fined 10s.
Barton-on-Trent Bye-Laws	Barking Dog	Fined 25s. inclusive
Sale of Food and Drugs Acts	Adulterated Milk	Fined £5 2s. inclus. (for 3 cases)
Do.	Do.	Fined £2
Do.	Do.	Fined £1 10s.
Public Health Act, 1875.	Defective Drains	Summons withdrawn on payment of costs
Public Health Act, 1875	Nuisances at three dwelling-houses	Fined £3 16s. inclusive
Butter & Margarine Act, 1907	Unregistered Butter Factory	Fined £5

In addition to the proceedings instituted, letters were sent by the Town Clerk in some cases where the work necessary to abate nuisances had not been put in hand, after which the necessary work was completed without further action being taken.

Reports have also from time to time been submitted to your committee of minor contraventions regarding illegal movements of stock under the Foot and Mouth Regulations, and letters of warning were sent in every case.

On the whole the year was an exceedingly busy one, a large amount of useful work being accomplished.

SUMMARY OF NUISANCES DEALT WITH.

Foul or defective drains, defective or dilapidated w.c.'s., privies and urinals	748
Defective roofs, eave and down spouting	980
Houses damp, defective or dirty	708
Houses without proper ashes accommodation	257
Houses without proper water supply	92
Defective sinks, sink pipes, and yard paving	151
Accumulations of manure, &c.	88
Animals kept so as to be a nuisance	26
Nuisances from overcrowding	6
Vans in dirty condition	2
Nuisances from black smoke	8
Miscellaneous nuisances	32
	3098

CONTRAVENTIONS OF BYELAWS, &c.

Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops	23
Slaughterhouses	82
Bakehouses	16
Common Lodging Houses	96
Workshops	43
Offensive Trades	3
	263

NOTICES SERVED.

Preliminary ...	1428	Statutory ..	68
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SUMMARY OF VISITS.

To Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops	300
To Slaughterhouses	2842
To Bakehouses	93
To Common Lodging Houses	240
To Properties under notice	2303
To Premises re Nuisances	2140
To Markets and Shops re Food Inspection	693
To Premises re Infectious Disease	747
To Premises where swine are kept	273
Visits re Petrol and Carbide	512
Visits re Diseases of Animals Acts	246
Visits re Vermin repression	509
Visits re Shops Acts and Closing of Shops	1717
Visits re Offensive Trades	30
Visits re Sale of Food and Drugs Acts	129
Visits re Ice Cream	107
Visits re Closet Accommodation	78
Visits to Van Dwellings	317
Visits to Workshops and Outworkers	229
Smoke observations	122
Interview with owners, agents, and builders	519
Miscellaneous visits	523
	14,669

Rent and Mortgage Interest Restrictions Acts, 1920 and 1923

During the year under review 9 applications for certificates were received under the above Acts, in 8 cases certificates were granted, and in the remaining case the work was put in hand and completed before the certificate was issued.

Of these 8 certificates granted the work was completed and the certificates withdrawn in two cases. In 4 instances the work was not completed, and reduced rent was being paid at the time of writing this report, whilst in the remaining two instances the tenants left the house and the certificates thus became ineffective.

In the 5 cases referred to in last year's report the work was completed during 1925.

Food and Drugs Acts. Under the above Acts 103 samples have been obtained, which were submitted to the Public Analyst, who has, from time to time, reported the results of the analyses to you.

Particulars regarding the offences under the Food and Drugs Acts will be found in another part of this report.

Examination of Milk for Tubercle. During the year 54 bulk samples of milk have been obtained and forwarded to the Public Health Laboratory, Manchester.

Full particulars regarding these will be found in the report of the Medical Officer of Health.

Public Health (Meat) Regulations. The above regulations came into force on the 1st April, 1925, and are designed to secure more adequate inspection of animals slaughtered as well as improvements in the handling, transport, and distribution of meat.

The administration of these regulations has entailed a considerable amount of extra work, the large number of visits to slaughterhouses (2842), also the visits to markets and shops (693) for the purpose of food inspection bearing out this statement.

The Chief Inspector had an interview with the members of the Burton-on-Trent Butchers' Association, also with the employees at the Bond End Cold Stores, when the regulations were explained.

Meat purveyors are required to take all such steps as may be necessary to guard against the contamination of meat by flies, and also to prevent mud, filth, &c., being splashed or blown upon the meat. Some butchers keep the shop windows closed at all times, whilst others are influenced by weather conditions, sometimes having the window closed and at other times open.

I am of opinion that it would be found possible to keep the windows closed at all times, and it is to be hoped that ere long this desirable state of affairs may be brought about.

Common Lodging Houses. The number of common lodging houses on the register is the same as last year, namely 4, there being accommodation for 178 adults and 7 children, 240 inspections having been made.

In the report for last year reference was made to the lodging-house in Fleet Passage, and during the year under review further reports were submitted to your Committee concerning this particular lodging house, as a result of which some reduction was made in the number of persons allowed to sleep in three of the bedrooms, whilst one bedroom was forbidden to be used as a sleeping apartment.

The number of contraventions discovered in the lodging houses during the year was 96, and experience shows that, however well constructed and adapted such buildings are, yet owing in a great measure to the dirty habits of a certain section of the lodgers, frequent and systematic inspection is necessary.

In the majority of cases the contraventions are remedied when a verbal notice is given by the Inspector.

Inspection of Canal Boats.

No. of boats inspected	25
No. of inspections	28
No. of infringements	2
Cases of infectious disease	0
No. of notices served	2

OCCUPANTS.

No. of men	33
No. of women	22
No. of children	31

Van Dwellings. Attention has been paid to the above throughout the year, 317 inspections having been made. One case of infectious disease occurred in a van, and the necessary disinfection was carried out.

For the most part the vans were found to be in a cleanly condition.

Ice Cream. The premises used for the manufacture and sale of ice cream were regularly inspected during the summer months, 107 inspections having been made.

Shops Acts, 1912 to 1920. The administration of the above Acts has again necessitated a considerable number of inspections being made, not only with regard to the display of the necessary notices, provision of closet accommodation, closing of shops on one half day of the week, &c., but also to see that the obligation to close certain shops at a fixed hour in the evening was complied with. Many inspections were made in the evening for this purpose, and after repeated warnings proceedings were instituted against certain shopkeepers who failed to close their shops at the specified times, and fines amounting in the aggregate to £3 5s. were inflicted.

The total number of visits made during the year under the Shops Acts was 1,717.

Smoke Abatement. It was not found possible during the year 1925 to devote much time to this particular work, the total number of observations being 122.

The number of nuisances found during the year was 19, 4 letters were sent, and, in addition, several interviews took place between the Sanitary Inspectors and engineers or stokers of the firms concerned.

Rats and Nice Destruction Act, 1919. The administration of the above Act continues to receive attention, applications for advice or assistance having been received, more or less, throughout the past year. We received information of 58 additional premises being infested, and in every case necessary action was taken.

During National Rat Week from the 2nd to the 7th of November, special attention was paid to this particular work, over 2,000 poison baits being laid in the sewers in various parts of the town, also at the Borough Hospital and several other premises.

The total number of visits paid during the year re rat destruction was 549, and we have evidence of nearly 700 rats having been destroyed, whilst 27 letters were sent to owners or occupiers of premises requiring work to be carried out in the direction of rat extermination.

This particular work was commenced in 1919, and it may be of interest to record the results achieved during the past 7 years. The number of premises found to be infested during this period is 725, and we have evidence of nearly 12,000 rats having been destroyed.

I am convinced that the most satisfactory way to keep down rats in towns is to pay special attention to the rat proofing of premises, and also to ensure that household refuse is kept in covered receptacles. The abolition of the foul deep ashpit and the substitution of covered ashbins has done a great deal in bringing this about. Not only has a definite sanitary improvement been effected but the rats are cut off from a certain source of food supply.

With the attention now being paid to defective drains (in all cases of closet conversion the drains are reconstructed) one frequent source of infestation is being removed.

As a result of the measures which have been taken I am convinced that the rat population is very much less in the town than was the case some years ago.

Diseases of Animals Acts.

(a) SWINE FEVER.

During the past year only two cases of suspected Swine Fever were reported, neither of which were confirmed by the Ministry of Agriculture.

It is gratifying to record that there has been no case of Swine Fever in the Borough since June, 1922, having regard to the number of swine kept in the town this must be regarded as very satisfactory.

All the cattle sales were attended throughout the year for the purpose of granting licences for the removal of swine therefrom, and in one or two cases of failure to obtain licences a warning was given to the offenders.

The Swine Fever Order of 1912 requires that swine from a sale-yard must not be placed into any vehicle for removal therefrom until the said vehicle has been cleansed and disinfected in the manner prescribed in the Order, and this requirement has been observed throughout the year.

In my opinion this measure tends to prevent the spread of swine fever.

The Swine Fever Order of 1911 which requires the keeping of registers by pig dealers, castrators, and owners of boars has also received attention during the year, every person registered as one of the foregoing being visited and the register scrutinised.

(b) FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE.

The position with regard to Foot and Mouth Disease during some part of the past year has been trying to agriculturists and butchers, as well as to the inspectorial staff.

The restrictions which were in force for a part of the year required that licences should be obtained in all cases of movement of animals, and this necessitated a large amount of extra time being devoted to this particular work, applications for licenses being received, not only throughout the week, but also Saturdays and Sundays.

During the year also the Minister of Agriculture introduced the "Emergency Restriction Order," and in the case of an outbreak or a suspected outbreak of Foot and Mouth Disease the Order makes provision for the automatic imposition of "standstill" restrictions.

Another Order came into force during the year which prohibits hay and straw, which has been used for packing purposes, from being brought into contact with animals, and, if not again used for packing purposes, it must be destroyed.

The Order also prohibits the exposure for sale of trees, shrubs, plants, &c., which are packed in hay or straw on any premises used for the sale of animals.

Under the Animals (Transit and General) Orders trucks used for conveyance of animals by rail are required to be cleansed and disinfected after the animals have vacated same and before being used again.

Inspections have been made regularly throughout the year of the Cattle Dock, and in every case it was found that the regulations were being complied with.

(c) THE TUBERCULOSIS ORDER OF 1925.

This Order came into force on the 1st September, 1925, and marks an important step in the battle against Tuberculosis.

The Order contains similar provisions to the Tuberculosis Order of 1914, which was suspended on the outbreak of the Great War.

The Order of 1925 provides that every person who has in his possession—

(1) Any cow which is, or appears to be suffering from Tuberculosis of the udder or from chronic disease of the udder, or

(2) Any bovine animal which appears to be suffering from tuberculosis emaciation, or

(3) Any bovine animal which is suffering from a chronic cough and showing clinical signs of Tuberculosis,

shall, without delay, notify the fact to the local authority.

Provision is also made in the Order for dealing with suspected animals in markets and saleyards, and the Order further provides for the slaughter of animals which are suffering from any of the specified forms of Tuberculosis.

Compensation is payable to the farmer in accordance with the value previously agreed upon, and also in accordance with the extent of the disease found to be present after post-mortem examination.

During the period September 1st to December 31st, 8 animals were dealt with and slaughtered under the Order, 4 of them being detected consequent upon the examination of samples of milk.

Housing. The total number of dwelling-houses inspected during the year for housing defects amounted to 2,007, and included in this total are 95 houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910.

The nuisances discovered in these 95 houses amounted to 364, 307 of which have been abated.

The summary of these nuisances being as follows :—

Defective drains, eave and down spoutings and roofs ..	99
Defective yard paving, dampness, defective lighting and ventilation	78
Defective w.c's., urinals, closets, ash-places, and want of receptacles for house refuse	59
General want of repair, dirty houses, and defective sinks ..	128
	364

Sanitary Accommodation in Music Halls, &c. There has been no occasion for any action during the year with reference to above, inspections having been made throughout the year, and in one or two instances minor defects have been pointed out to the manager of the premises, the nuisances being abated without any further action being taken.

Petroleum Acts and Orders. The premises licensed for the storage of petroleum and carbide of calcium have all been inspected throughout the year.

The number of premises licensed is increasing every year, new applications for licences being received nearly every month, and the work of inspection of these premises is also correspondingly increasing.

The total number of licences issued, authorising the storage of petroleum, carbide of calcium, &c., was 112, and 512 visits were paid to these premises during the year.

In conclusion, I desire to express my thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their continued confidence and support.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

JOSEPH JENKINSON, C.R.S.I.,
Chief Sanitary Inspector and Inspector under
the above-mentioned Acts.

Schools. All the elementary schools in the borough are provided with closets on the water carriage system, and all have the water supply laid on.

No schools were closed during the year for the prevention of infectious disease.

In order to prevent the spread of infectious disease children were kept from school in accordance with the rules laid down in the Memorandum on closure of and exclusion from school 1925, except in the case of Diphtheria, where the contacts have been allowed to return to school immediately on a negative swab being obtained.

Factories, Workshops, and Outworkers. The number of workshops on the register at the end of the year was 198, as compared with 224 the previous year. The total number of defects found in factories, workshops, and outworkers' premises during the year was 52. In 43 cases the necessary work was put in hand on receipt of a notice from this department.

The lists of outworkers, as required by Section 107 of the Factories and Workshops Act, 1901, have been duly received, the number being as follows :—

48 lists comprising 157 outworkers.

The total number of visits to factories, workshops, and workshops during the year amounted to 229.

HOUSING.

1. General Housing Conditions in the Area.

The general housing conditions in the area are good, most of the houses have large open gardens at the back, which is a very important aspect from a health point of view.

There is a shortage of houses in the area, and the list of unprovided applicants awaiting houses on the books of the Housing Committee numbered over 800 at the end of 1925. The Housing Committee are taking steps to meet this shortage, and have so far made provision for the building of 315 houses, a list of which is given elsewhere.

No important change in the population during the period under review is known, except the removal of a large factory from the neighbourhood of the borough, which may have affected the population to some extent. This factory will probably be again occupied at an early date, and will then no doubt attract additional population to the borough.

2.—Overcrowding.

At the Census returns, Burton-on-Trent was shown to have far less overcrowding than any of the other boroughs in the county of Stafford, as is shown in the following table :—

		Percent- age of families living in houses of less than 4 rooms	Rooms per Dwell- ing	Families per Dwell- ing	Persons per Family	Rooms per Person	Percent- age of Popula- tion living more than 3 persons to a room
Burton-on-Trent	..	5	5.34	1.02	4.25	1.23	3
Smethwick	..	15.3	4.97	1.06	4.67	1.01	8.9
Stoke	..	13.3	4.50	1.03	4.82	0.91	11.6
Walsall	..	20.2	4.82	1.07	4.61	0.98	10.8
West Bromwich	..	29.8	4.36	1.04	4.73	0.88	17.1
Wolverhampton	..	18.0	4.94	1.06	4.38	1.06	7.9

Density of Population. In the Census returns the density of population is indicated by comparing the number of rooms in each area with the number of rooms which would be required by the standard of accommodation existing in 1911 in the whole of England and Wales. The following are the figures for the whole County of Stafford and for the County Boroughs :—

Staffordshire	..	3.2 per cent. below the standard.	
Stoke	..	6.4	do. do.
Walsall	..	3.5	do. do.
West Bromwich	..	10.3	do. do.
Wolverhampton	..	0.7 per cent. above the standard.	
Smethwick	..	1.2	do. do.
Burton-on-Trent	..	13.7	do. do.

From a report to the Health Committee on overcrowding in January, 1926, the following is extracted :—

Recent Figures. Certain particulars have been obtained during the present year in connection with the investigation of cases of infectious disease, and an analysis has been made, the result of which is given below. In all, 1,203 schedules were classified, but in a few cases the particulars were unsuitable and were excluded, (a) where the information given was not complete ; (b) where the number of bedrooms was more than three, as these were very small in number, and were of little value for the purposes of average.

After these exclusions the houses left for classification numbered 408, all of which had either two or three bedrooms, and would be classified in the Census returns as 4-roomed or 5-roomed houses, the scullery not being included in the number of rooms.

The population recorded as living in these houses numbered 2,908 persons—2,898 adults and 3,010 children.

This gives an average of 5·38 persons per house.

In the two-bedroomed houses, which numbered 445, there lived 2,471 persons—1,089 adults and 1,282 children, which gives an average of 5·33 persons per house.

The three-bedroomed houses (653 in number) were occupied by 3,437 persons—1,809 adults and 1,728 children, and thus had an average per house of 5·41 persons.

It is of some interest to compare these figures with the persons per family for the whole borough given in the table of Census figures above, but it should be borne in mind that "persons per family" and "persons per house" are not strictly comparable.

For all practical purposes it may be taken for granted that a two-bedroomed house means a 4-roomed house and a three

bedroomed house a 5-roomed house, and on this basis the following table is obtained :—

	No. of Houses	Persons per House	Rooms per Person	Living more than 2 persons to a room		
				No. of Families	Percent. of Families	Percent. of Population
2 & 3 bedrooms	1098	5.38	0.85	28	2.5	4.7
2 bedrooms only	445	5.33	0.75	22	4.9	8.8
3 bedrooms only	653	5.41	0.92	6	0.9	1.9

At the Census for the whole town the rooms per person worked out at 1.23 for all classes of houses, but where the number of persons in the family was 5, the rooms per person were 1.07, and where the number in the family was 6 the rooms per person 0.89.

It will be seen from above figures that the burden of overcrowding, as gauged by the ratio of more than 2 persons per room, appears to fall with greatest force on the 4-roomed or 2 bedroomed house, where, according to our investigation, 8.8 per cent. of the population occupying 4-roomed houses are living under the conditions mentioned.

The 4-roomed house constituted about 19 per cent. and the 5-roomed house about 38 per cent. of the housing accommodation in the Borough at the Census.

At the Census 9,008 persons lived in houses of 4 rooms, and if we regard that number as approximately correct at the present day—a not unreasonable assumption—we find that 8.8 per cent. of these people are living more than two to a room, which is equal to 793 persons.

In the same way 1.9 per cent. of the 19,456 persons living in 5-roomed houses gives a proportion of 370 persons living in 5-roomed houses more than 2 per room. Adding these together, we find a total of 1,163 persons in 2 and 3-bedroomed houses living under the conditions mentioned, and as these classes of houses constitute 58 per cent. of the houses in the borough, it is unlikely that the total of 1,428 persons in the borough living at the Census under the condition named would be much exceeded at the present time, as in the larger houses overcrowding is not so likely.

The Health Committee have appointed a sub-committee to consider the question of overcrowding, and to suggest remedies, but this sub-committee had not completed their investigations at the end of the year.

A considerable number of cases of overcrowding came under the notice of the Health Department during the year, a list of which 70 in number, was given in detail in the report to the Health Committee mentioned above, but action could only be taken in a few cases, as the necessary houses were not available.

Fitness of Houses.

With the exception of some 6 back-to-back houses, all the houses in the borough have through ventilation.

The 4-roomed houses constituted about 19 per cent., and the 5-roomed houses about 38 per cent. of the housing accommodation in the borough at the Census, and only 5 per cent. of the population were in occupation of less than 4 rooms.

The general character of the defects found to exist in unfit houses are mainly dampness, leaky roofs, leaky spouting, broken floors, and general dilapidations.

The defects are frequently due to waste or neglect of tenants, but many are frequently due to the lack of proper management and attention by the owners.

The action taken by the Local Authority is almost invariably under the Public Health Acts and not under the Housing Acts.

Some difficulties have been found in remedying defects due to the scarcity of building operatives, and also to the excessive cost of repairs.

Unhealthy Areas.

There are no unhealthy areas in the borough.

Byelaws Relating to Houses, Houses Let in Lodgings and to Tents, Vans, Sheds, &c.

There are no byelaws in force in the borough relating to houses, houses let in lodgings, and to tents, vans, sheds, &c., apart from those already given in this report.

6.—General and Miscellaneous.

During the year the Health Committee considered the question of the disposal of domestic refuse, and published notices in the papers requesting householders to burn as far as possible all household refuse.

HOUSING STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1925.

Number of new houses erected during the year:

(a) Total (including numbers given separately under b) 87

(b) With State assistance under the Housing Acts.

(1) By the Local Authority 69

(2) By other bodies or persons .. 12

The following schemes for the erection of houses by the Corporation have been passed in the last few years and have either been completed or are in progress:—

	Houses completed.	Houses not completed.
Mona Road	24	0
Ash Street and Beech Street	44	0
Baker Street and Short Street	56	12
Nelson Street	8	0
Eton Road and Derby Road	37	8
Saxon Street	0	8
Wellington Street	0	8
High Bank Road	0	94
Park House Site	0	16
Total	315.	

1.—Unfit Dwelling Houses.

INSPECTION.

(1) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) .. 2007

(2) Number of dwelling houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910, or the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	95
(3) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	0
(4) Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation ..	1985
2. REMEDY OF DEFECTS WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICES.	
Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	1898
3. ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS.	
A. Proceedings under Section 3 of the Housing, Act, 1925.	
(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	0
(2) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit	
(a) By owners	0
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners ..	0
(3) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which closing orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close	0
B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts.	
(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ..	196

(2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied

(a) By owners	180
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners ..	0

C. Proceedings under Sections 11, 14, and 15 of the Housing Act, 1925.

(1) Number of representations made with a view to the making of Closing Orders	0
(2) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made	0
(3) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling houses having been rendered fit	0
(4) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which demolition orders were made	0
(5) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of demolition orders	0

Although there is a number of houses in the borough on which representations should be made with a view to the making of closing orders, it was not considered advisable to take any action in this respect during the year owing to the shortage of houses and overcrowding, and until this shortage of houses is remedied it will not be possible to take any extensive action in this respect, although some individual cases might be dealt with.

INSPECTION AND SUPPLY OF FOOD.

Milk Supply. During the year 1925-54, bulk samples of milk were sent to the Public Health Laboratory, Manchester, to be tested for Tuberculosis, and 14 were reported to be tuberculous, or 25.9 per cent. of the total.

During the previous 5 years the highest proportion of tuberculous samples was 14 per cent. in 1923, and the lowest 6.2 per cent. in 1924.

The result of the present year can only be described as most unsatisfactory, the more so as no licences have been granted for the sale of graded milk, and in fact no certified, grade A, or pasteurised milk can be obtained in the borough.

The Health Committee decided to send a circular to all farmers supplying milk in the borough, drawing their attention to the provisions of the Tuberculosis Order, 1925.

Of the 14 bulk samples which were positive when tested for tuberculosis, 8 related to 4 farms, 2 samples from each, and the remaining 6 samples were from individual farms.

There were therefore 10 farms affected. All the affected farms were visited by the Veterinary Surgeon, and samples were taken from suspected animals, and at every farm with one exception cows were found giving tuberculous milk, and all of these 10 in number were slaughtered. At one farm the affected animal was never discovered.

COWSHEDS, DAIRIES AND MILKSHOPS.

Milk and Dairies Amendment Act, 1922, and the Cowsheds; Dairies and Milkshops Order of 1885.

The following table shows the number of persons registered under the above :—

No. of cowkeepers who are also milk purveyors	..	..	31
No. of retail dairymen and milk purveyors	..	..	67
No. of wholesale traders, producers, &c.	..	..	1
			—
			99

During the past year 7 persons made application for registration, and in every case the premises were inspected, and found to be suitable, and their names were put on the register. Five persons discontinued the business during the year.

No applications were made for licences for the sale of milk as "Certified," "Grade A (Tuberculin Tested)" "Grade A," or "Pasteurised" during the year.

300 inspections of dairies, cowsheds, and milkshops were made during the year, and in 23 cases contraventions of the regulations were found and dealt with.

Slaughterhouses and Meat Inspection. The number of slaughterhouses in use in the borough at the end of the year is as follows :—

				In 1920.	In Jan., 1925.	In Dec., 1925.
Registered	..	..	..	1	1	1
Licensed	..	..	..	30	28	28
Total				31	29	29

The inspection of meat requires a large amount of time of the three inspectors who hold the certificates for meat inspection. The quantity of meat killed in the borough has largely increased recently owing to the increased output of one large factory in the borough.

The number of visits of inspection to slaughterhouses during the year under review was 2,842, and the total weight of meat, fish, and other unsound food condemned amounted to 41 tons, 7 cwt., 2 qrs., 25lbs., this being, with one exception, the largest quantity of meat condemned in one year in the history of the borough.

The firm reported last year as having a slaughterhouse which was inadequate for their trade has decided to erect a new and up-to-date slaughterhouse, and this is now in course of erection.

The meat inspection is carried out as far as possible at the time of or soon after slaughter, but no arrangements have been made for meat marking in the borough.

The following table gives a classification of the meat condemned :

	Bovines		Sheep		Pigs	
	Whole Carcases.	Part Carcases.	Whole Carcases.	Part Carcases.	Whole Carcases.	Part Carcases.
Tuberculosis	61	114	..	..	15	292
Other Diseases	79	21	16	2	1	3
Unsoundness	6	6	3	..	..	2

Diseased meat is disposed of partly by destruction at the Destructor, partly by boiling down for feeding pigs, and to some extent by boiling down at the Knackers' Yard.

There are 3 open meat stalls in the Market on Thursdays and 3 on Saturdays. These have been sufficiently screened to comply with the Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924.

All the butchers' shops in the town are provided with windows.

Meat purveyors are required to take all necessary steps to guard against contamination of meat by flies, and also to prevent mud, filth, &c., being splashed or blown on the meat.

Some of the butchers keep their shop windows closed at all times, whilst others are influenced by weather conditions, sometimes having the windows closed and at other times having them open.

There is no public slaughterhouse in the borough.

As regards vehicles, the requirements are in the main complied with, but it has been necessary to issue warnings owing to failure to properly cover the meat.

Bakehouses. There are now 23 bakehouses in use in the borough, 13 being workshops and 10 factories.

All these have been inspected, when 16 contraventions were recorded. These were remedied on receipt of notice from the Inspectors.

The number of inspections made to bakehouses during the year was 93.

There are no underground bakehouses in the borough.

Food Poisoning. No cases of food poisoning came to the knowledge of the Health Department during the year.

Sale of Food and Drugs Acts. In the following table are set forth particulars of the 103 samples which were obtained by the Chief Sanitary Inspector for the purposes of analysis.

Article.	No. taken formally.	No. Adul- terated.	No. taken in- formally.	No. Adul- terated.	Total No. of Samples.	Total No. Adul- terated.
Milk	24	8	14	4	38	12
Cream	0	0	1	0	1	0
Butter	5	0	7	0	12	0
Cheese	6	0	0	0	6	0
Margarine	1	0	2	0	3	0
Lard	6	0	2	0	8	0
Ground Rice	0	0	4	0	4	0
Vinegar	0	0	7	0	7	0
Coffee	0	0	7	0	7	0
Corn Flour	0	0	3	0	3	0
Pepper	0	0	3	0	3	0
Dried Milk	0	0	3	0	3	0
Condensed Milk	0	0	8	0	8	0
Total	42	8	61	4	103	12

MILK & CREAM REGULATIONS, 1912 & 1917.

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.

PUBLIC HEALTH (MILK AND CREAM) REGULATIONS, 1912 AND 1917.

ANALYST'S REPORT FOR 1925.

Milk and Cream not sold as Preserved Cream.

	No. of Samples examined for the presence of a Preservative.	No. in which Preserva- tive was reported to be present and percentage of Preservative in each sample.
Milk	38	Nil
Cream	1	Nil

Preserved Cream.

(a) Instances in which samples have been submitted for analysis to ascertain if the statements on the label as to preservatives were correct.

(1) Correct statements made	..	..	..	0
(2) Statements incorrect	..	..	..	0
(3) Percentage of Preservatives found in each sample				0

(b) Determinations made of milk fat in cream sold as preserved cream.

(1) Above 35 per cent.	..	..	..	0
(2) Below 35 per cent.	..	..	..	0

(c) Instances where apart from analysis the requirements as to labelling or declaration of preserved cream in Article V. (2) of the Regulations have not been observed .. Nil

(d) Particulars of each case in which the Regulations have not been complied with, and action taken Nil

Public Analyst.

Particulars of the adulterated samples and of the action taken are given below :—

Sample No. 14. New Milk. Adulterated with 23·8 per cent. of added water. Informal sample.

Sample No. 18. New Milk. 13·3 per cent. deficient in fat. Informal sample.

Sample No. 21. New Milk. 10 per cent. deficient in fat. Informal sample.

Sample No. 22. New Milk. Adulterated with 12 per cent. of added water. Vendor fined £1.

Sample No. 23. New Milk. Adulterated with 23·1 per cent. of added water. Vendor fined £1.

Sample No. 24. New Milk. Adulterated with 18·5 per cent. of added water. Vendor fined £1, and vendor had also to pay advocates' fee of £2 2s. for above 3 cases.

Sample No. 28. New Milk. 6·6 per cent. deficient in fat.
Vendor warned.

Sample No. 29. New Milk. Adulterated with 2·9 per cent. of added water. Vendor warned.

Sample No. 32. New Milk. 6·6 per cent. deficient in fat.
Vendor warned.

Sample No. 35. New Milk. 23 per cent. deficient in fat.
Informal sample.

Sample No. 42. New Milk. 10 per cent. deficient in fat.
Vendor fined 30s.

Sample No. 44. New Milk. 18 per cent. deficient in fat.
Vendor fined £2.

In addition, proceedings were also instituted under the Butter and Margarine Act, 1907, against the persons liable for carrying on an unregistered butter factory, when a fine of £5 was imposed.

The Medical Officer of Health who was also Public Analyst resigned the latter position in May, 1925, and Mr. W. Partridge, of London, was appointed to be Public Analyst for the borough.

The following report has been received from Mr. Partridge with reference to the samples analysed by him during the period of the year for which he was Public Analyst:—

REPORT ON WORK AS PUBLIC ANALYST FOR A PART OF 1925.

During the period 6th June to 31st December, 1925, 62 samples were submitted for analysis, this total being constituted as follows: Milk 13, Butter 6, Margarine 1, Cream 1, Condensed Milk 2, Dried Milk 3, Cheese 6, Lard 6, Cornflour 3, Ground Rice 4, Coffee 7, Pepper 3, Vinegar 7.

Two samples were returned as adulterated, both being samples of milk with deficiencies in fat to the extents of 10 per cent. and 18 per cent. respectively.

For the period mentioned milk showed an average composition of 3·34 per cent. of fat and 8·75 per cent. of solids-not-fat.

Butter, containing an average of 13·96 per cent. of water, was better in quality than most districts probably received. Three of these samples of butter contained boron preservatives, and to an average amount of 0·25 per cent. of boric acid, which shows there

to be a tendency when preservatives are employed in butter to undesirable liberality. It is commonly to be observed that the drier the butter, the less is the tendency to use preservatives, and this is exemplified in the data yielded by these butters; samples free from preservative averaged 13.19 per cent. of water; those containing preservative contained an average of 14.73 per cent. of water. Judging from the average amount of salt in butter, 1.2 per cent., the local taste for salt corresponds with that of the southern districts, three of the latter areas averaging during 1925 1.37, 1.55, and 1.10. Four samples of butter examined for added colouring matters showed three to be free from them.

In vinegar, the acetic acid ranged from 4.26 to 4.62 (average 4.39) per cent., which is quite satisfactory. Five of the samples were wholly or principally composed of artificial vinegar, but two were malt vinegars of moderately good quality.

All samples of dried and condensed milks were satisfactory. At some conferences held in 1919 between parties interested in condensed milk from all points of view, agreements as to the amount of added sugar to be used were arrived at on the lines that (a) in condensed whole milk added sugar was not to exceed 42.5 per cent., and (b) in condensed separated milk added sugar was not to exceed 46 per cent. In the sample of condensed full cream milk sweetened sent for analysis there was 41.9 per cent. of added sugar, while the condensed machine-skimmed milk sweetened contained 46.4 per cent. So that, though it is not demanded of them by the pertinent Regulations, the trade virtually gives effect to the understanding of 1919.

Cheese was all of one variety; in fact, the analyses of four samples came so close that it looks as if they emanated from one factory. The average composition of five of the samples of cheese was: Water 28.5, fat 33.7, mineral matter 5.06 per cent. A sixth sample of cheese was very badly infested with mites. So far as I know, there is no evidence of the ways in which mites alter cheese, but this particular sample, with 22.4 per cent. of water, 25.0 per cent. of fat, and 5.0 per cent. of mineral matter was, by a long way, the poorest in the most valuable constituent, fat.

The three samples of pepper were of white pepper. Though black pepper is usually the cheaper and has a higher condiment value than white pepper, and, moreover, is less liable to go musty, it is less popular. The public prefer the white variety simply because it is free from the black specks that are the important parts of pepper corn.

WILLIAM PARTRIDGE,
Public Analyst.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The following tables show particulars of the various notifiable infectious diseases for the year 1925, and also the number of cases notified for a number of years :—

Infectious Diseases, 1925.

Disease.	Total Cases Notified.	Cases Admitted to Hospital.	Total Deaths.
Smallpox	1	1	0
Diphtheria	13	9	3
Scarlet Fever	106	86	0
Enteric Fever (including Para-typhoid) ..	0	0	0
Puerperal Fever	4	2	3
Pneumonia	37	1	48
Cerebro Spinal Meningitis ..	1	0	1
Poliomyelitis	2	0	0
Dysentery	0	0	0
Trench Fever	0	0	0
Malaria	0	0	0
Polioencephalitis	0	0	0
Encephalitis Lethargica	7	0	5
Chickenpox	671	1	0
Erysipelas	12	0	0

Infectious Diseases Notified 1900—1925.

Year	Scarlet Fever	Diph- theria	Smallpox	Enteric Fever	Puerperal Fever	Ophthal- mia	Enceph- alitis letharg- ica	Poliomye- litis
1900 ..	110	414	..	24	3	..	..	..
1901 ..	201	161	..	65	3	..	..	..
1902 ..	256	53	..	10	7	..	..	..
1903 ..	179	25	37	17	2	..	..	..
1904 ..	106	46	13	8	5	..	..	..
1905 ..	223	58	..	12	3	..	..	..
1906 ..	209	24	..	15	6	..	..	..
1907 ..	141	43	..	28	1	..	..	..
1908 ..	191	55	..	13	2	..	..	..
1909 ..	122	76	..	5	4	..	..	..
1910 ..	165	206	..	6	2	..	..	..
1911 ..	115	92	..	12	4	9	..	..
1912 ..	289	71	..	5	1	16	..	..
1913 ..	273	91	..	10	2	15	..	..
1914 ..	125	67	..	1	4	37	..	..
1915 ..	108	44	..	1	2	29	..	..
1916 ..	44	71	..	6	2	21	..	3
1917 ..	146	47	..	7	1	24	..	..
1918 ..	162	49	..	..	2	39	..	..
1919 ..	147	49	..	1	3	18	..	1
1920 ..	186	85	..	2	6	18	1	2
1921 ..	182	49	..	3	1	13	1	1
1922 ..	118	58	..	1	0	15	0	2
1923 ..	53	23	..	1	0	11	1	0
1924 ..	87	16	12	3	3	16	26	3
1925 ..	106	13	1	0	4	20	7	2

The notifiable infectious diseases were not very prevalent during the year, with the exception of Chickenpox, which was notifiable up to the 18th November, 1925, when notification ceased.

Diphtheria Contacts. During the year swabs were taken from 3 children who had been in contact with a case of Diphtheria, but none gave a positive result.

Smallpox. One case of smallpox was discovered during the year. It was removed to hospital, and there were no further cases. This case was infected in Derby, and was discovered through a communication received from the Medical Officer of Health of Derby. The disease was very mild, and the patient attended church, Sunday school, and worked for two days with the rash out, before he was discovered. The factory where he worked was visited and the employees inspected, and 37 of the contacts were vaccinated by the Medical Officer of Health; 8 other contacts were also vaccinated by the Medical Officer of Health under the Public Health (Smallpox) Prevention) Regulations, 1917, and a considerable number of contacts were vaccinated privately.

A house-to-house inspection in the immediate vicinity was also carried out, and the contacts were all kept under observation for three weeks.

Encephalitis Lethargica. There were 7 cases of epidemic encephalitis notified during the year, one being under 15 and six over 15 years of age. Five of the cases were fatal.

Zymotic Deaths. The number of deaths from Zymotic diseases was 43, viz., Whooping Cough 16, Diarrhoea 11, Measles 13, and Diphtheria 3.

Schools and Infectious Diseases.

The following Table shows how the various schools were affected with the various infectious diseases, including the principal non-notifiable infectious diseases :—

SCHOOLS AND INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

SCHOOL	Whooping Cough	Hick- er Pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever	Diph- theria	Mumps.
Winshill	21	14	12	7	0	2
Horninglow	7	73	57	1	0	46
Broadway	43	47	42	4	1	6
Mission Room, Stapenhill ..	6	39	57	0	0	0
Victoria Road	42	52	123	12	1	93
Grange Street	30	3	73	6	1	20
Hawkins Lane	12	3	30	0	0	15
Christ Church	18	40	52	2	0	16
Shobnall Road	7	2	12	3	0	0
Hill Street and St. Peter's Street	10	18	39	4	1	2
Guild Street	3	6	2	1	0	16
Wetmore Road	8	16	30	1	0	12
Uxbridge Street	15	22	46	2	0	21
Catholic, Guild Street	1	20	15	1	0	6
Goodman Street and Stafford St.	28	44	59	2	1	48
High School (Girls)	0	3	0	3	0	0
Grammar School	0	0	0	1	0	1
No School	55	251	262	19	8	8
Private School	1	18	4	5	0	0
Bond Street	3	10	10	2	0	0
Totals ..	310	681	925	106	13	312

Infectious Diseases (Non-Notifiable). Measles was prevalent during the year, and was the cause of 13 deaths. Whooping Cough caused 16 deaths and was also epidemic during the year. Towards the end of the year many children were affected with Mumps.

Visits to Infectious Diseases (Non-Notifiable). The Health Visitors paid the following visits to non-notifiable infectious diseases during the year :—

Visits to Measles	949 (Including 427 to children under 5 years of age.)
Visits to Whooping Cough ..	513 (Including 263 to children under 5 years of age).
Visits to Mumps	225 (Including 92 to children under 5 years of age).

Nursing of Measles. Arrangements are now in force with the Nursing Institution for the home nursing of cases of Measles. A letter was sent out to all medical practitioners in the borough in February, 1925, reminding them of the arrangements in force. No visits for this purpose appear to have been made during the year, but 4 cases were removed to the Isolation Hospital.

Diphtheria Antitoxin was supplied as usual from the Health Office for all cases of Diphtheria in the borough, if applied for. During the year 69 phials each containing 2,000 units were supplied to medical practitioners in the borough, but at the end of the year only phials containing 4,000 units were stocked, the smaller doses being discontinued.

Laboratory work. Milk is tested for tuberculosis at the Public Health Laboratory, Manchester, while the laboratory work in connection with Venereal Diseases is done by arrangement with the Derbyshire County Council at their laboratory, St. Mary's Gate, Derby.

Bacteriological examinations for infectious diseases other than above were carried out by the Lister Institute, London, up to the 14th May, 1925, but after that date these arrangements were discontinued and the work was undertaken by the Medical Officer of

Health and his Assistant at the laboratory at the Town Hall, with the exception of tests for Enteric Fever, which are now carried out at the Public Health Laboratory, Manchester.

The total number of specimens sent to the Lister Institute for the first 4½ months of the year was 87, and for the remainder of the year the number of specimens examined at the Town Hall laboratory was 340.

The convenience to medical practitioners of having these specimens examined locally has therefore meant that the number of specimens has increased about 250 per cent.

The results of the specimens examined during the year may be summarised as follows :—

DISEASE						Results Positive	Results Negative
Diphtheria	..	..	..	..	..	10	82
Enteric Fever	..	..	..	..	..	0	2
Tuberculosis	..	..	..	..	..	114	221

Included in the above were 59 specimens of sputum (otherwise negative) which were examined by the Antiformin concentration method, and of these 15 were found to be positive.

Public Health (Pneumonia, Malaria, Dysentery, &c.) Regulations, 1919. There were no notifications of malaria, dysentery, or trench fever during the year, but 37 cases of Pneumonia were notified.

The importance of notifying primary pneumonia and influenzal pneumonia does not seem to be realised by all the medical practitioners concerned, as this disease was not well notified.

In fact, there were more deaths than notifications.

Tests for Infectious Disease. No use was made during the year of the Schick and Dick tests for Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever respectively, or of the recently developed artificial methods of immunisation against these diseases.

The town was remarkably free from Diphtheria and from severe Scarlet Fever during the year. There was, however, a considerable number of mild cases of anomalous rash, which was very difficult to classify, and appeared to have little or no bad effects.

Cleansing and Disinfection of Verminous Persons. There is no cleansing station for verminous persons in the borough, but assistance is always given by the Health Department for the cleansing of persons, clothing, and houses when infested with vermin. Infested clothing and bedding are removed where necessary to the disinfecting station at the Isolation Hospital, and disinfectants are supplied and the spraying of premises carried out.

BOROUGH ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

Cases Treated. The following table shows the number of cases admitted and discharged from the hospital during the year, with the number of deaths.

Patients.	In Hosp'l 1st Jan., 1925.	Admitted	Dis- charged.	Died.	In Hosp'l 31st Dec., 1925.
Scarlet Fever ..	4	*104	†82	‡3	23
Diphtheria ..	3	9	9	3	0
Measles	0	4	4	0	0
BronchoPneumonia	0	1	1	0	0
Chickenpox ..	0	1	1	0	0
Other Disease ..	0	8	8	0	0
Totals ..	7	127	105	6	23

* Including 18 from Tutbury Rural District Council.

† Including 10

..

..

..

‡ Including 1

..

..

..

The average period of isolation in the hospital of the 82 Scarlet Fever patients discharged was 43 days, and of the Diphtheria patients 29 days.

“ Return ” Cases of Scarlet Fever. There was one case of Scarlet Fever discharged from the hospital which appeared to give rise about a fortnight later to 2 fresh cases in the same house.

TUBERCULOSIS.

New Cases and Mortality during 1925.

Particulars of new cases of Tuberculosis and of deaths from the disease during 1925 are given in the table below :—

Age-Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
5	1	0	6	2	0	1	0	1
10	2	2	6	7	2	6	0	1
15	4	1	4	3				
20	3	4	1	2	16	8	0	0
25	4	7	1	0				
35	8	10	1	1	13	6	0	0
45	9	3	1	0				
55	7	5	0	0	1	0	0	1
65 and upwards	13	2	0	2				
Totals ..	51	34	21	17	32	21	1	3

Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1924. Number of cases of Tuberculosis remaining on the registers kept by the Medical Officer of Health on the 31st December, 1925 :—

Total Cases.	Pulmonary.			Non-Pulmonary.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
304	110	87	197	56	51	107

There was a considerable increase in the number of notifications of Pulmonary Tuberculosis during the year, viz., 85 as against 58 in 1924, and the number of deaths also showed a similar increase, 53 against 39.

In the non-pulmonary cases the notifications were 2 less, and the deaths 7 less than in the previous year.

In a small borough such fluctuations must be expected, but when the average is taken over a number of years it will be seen that the general trend both of notifications and deaths is downwards, as is shown in the following table :—

TUBERCULOSIS.

Notifications and Deaths.—Average.

Year	Pulmonary				Non-Pulmonary			
	Notifi- cations	Average	Deaths	Average	Notifi- cations	Average	Deaths	Average
1913	96	99·6	54	56·3	64	55·3	18	13·6
1914	107		53		58		14	
1915	96		62		38		9	
1916	107		73		50		20	
1917	85	97·2	50	57·2	27	35·6	14	17
1918	95		70		41		19	
1919	103		47		35		10	
1920	96		46		25		22	
1921	91	72·4	45	47·8	33	33·4	19	11·2
1922	75		57		18		11	
1923	53		45		38		11	
1924	58		39		40		11	
1925	85		53		38		4	

Proportion of Non-notified Cases. Two cases where death was certified as due to Pulmonary Tuberculosis had not previously been notified to the Medical Officer of Health. The ratio of non-notified Tuberculosis deaths to total tuberculosis deaths was 1 in 28, compared with 1 in 8 the previous year.

A letter was sent in one case by the Medical Officer of Health to the medical practitioner in attendance pointing out that the case in question had not been notified. The second case was found dead in a lodging-house and had no medical attendance.

On the whole the notification of Tuberculosis is well carried out, but pulmonary cases are much better notified than non-pulmonary.

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925. No action was taken under above regulations during the year, as there are no tuberculous patients employed in the milk trade known to the Medical Officer of Health.

Public Health Act, 1925, Section 62. The above Act did not come into force in the borough until the 1st March, 1926, and therefore no action could be taken under above section.

TUBERCULOSIS SCHEMES.

The Tuberculosis Dispensary is situated at 31 Union Street, and is open on two afternoons per week. The same premises are also used by the Derbyshire County Council for patients from the South Derbyshire district, the County Council providing the staff for their own patients.

The Tuberculosis Officers employed are J. M. Cowie, M.D., D.P.H., and J. M. Mackintosh, M.A., M.D., D.P.H. The other officers employed in the Dispensary are Miss Mayall and Miss Teakle, who also act as Health Visitors.

Residential treatment is provided at the Outwoods Sanatorium, situated at the Isolation Hospital, Belvedere Road. Here 16 beds are available for the treatment of ordinary cases, 4 beds for the observation of doubtful cases, and 2 small wards for the isolation of advanced cases or mixed infections. Through the good offices of the War Memorial Committee and the United Services Fund a few non-pulmonary cases have been sent for orthopaedic treatment to Gobowen and Coleshill. The names of the Medical Officers who attend the local Sanatorium are the same as for the Dispensary, while the other staff consists of the part services of the Matron, domestic, laundry, and general staff, and the whole time services of one sister, 4 nurses, and one maid.

The School Clinic and the Infant Welfare Centre are under the same control, and the co-operation between these Institutions and the Tuberculosis Dispensary is both extensive and intimate.

The arrangements set out in Memorandum No. 286 in regard to the co-ordination of the work by the Tuberculosis Officer and Insurance Practitioners have been generally adopted, and have worked quite well throughout the time they have been in operation.

Doubtful cases are frequently referred to the Tuberculosis Officers by the Medical Practitioners. These are seen either at home or at the Tuberculosis Dispensary. If considered advisable the patients can also be admitted to the Sanatorium for observation. When a case of Tuberculosis is visited a list is made out of all the contacts living in the same house, and practically all the children contacts are examined and kept under observation in school by the Assistant Tuberculosis Officer, who is also Assistant School Medical Officer. Any case found with suspicious signs is further referred to the Tuberculosis Dispensary for further examination and observation. All adult contacts are not examined, but enquiries are made for any contacts with suspicious symptoms, and these "suspects" are examined, if possible, and if they are not already under medical treatment.

No special methods of diagnosis are used, there being no X-ray apparatus available. Special methods of treatment in use consist of Tuberculin treatment in a few cases and Ultra Violet Rays to some non-pulmonary cases.

Treatment by Ultra Violet Rays. This was introduced in May, 1925, and has been used on the following cases with the results given below:—

Tuberculous Cervical Glands. 11 cases.

Much improved	..	..	..	..	4
Improved	..	..	..	..	4
Slightly improved	..	..	..	..	1
No better	..	..	..	..	1
Treatment discontinued	..	..	..	..	1
					—
					11

Tuberculous Bones and Joints. 3 cases.

Improved	..	..	..	..	..	3
----------	----	----	----	----	----	---

Tuberculosis of the Abdomen. 5 cases.

Much improved	..	..	..	..	4
No better	..	..	..	..	1

Debility and Suspected Tuberculosis. 5 cases.

Much improved	..	..	..	..	4
No better	..	..	..	..	1

Rickets and Scurvy. 2 cases.

Much improved	..	..	..	..	2
---------------	----	----	----	----	---

Lymphadenoma. 1 case.

No improvement (child died)	..	..	1
-----------------------------	----	----	---

Lupus of Nasal Cavities. 1 case.

Improved	..	..	..	..	1
----------	----	----	----	----	---

Lupus of Skin. 3 cases.

Slight improvement	..	..	..	..	2
No change	..	..	..	..	1

In the last group treatment was discontinued in one case, as the patient left the town, in the other case attendance was very irregular, and in the third case the patient only made 3 attendances.

Experience so far gained is too limited to express any decided opinion on the subject, but in the cases given above there appeared to be a definitely favourable effect in the greater proportion of the cases treated.

No dental treatment has so far been provided for tuberculous patients in this area.

No arrangements have been made by the Local Authority for providing nursing assistance in the home for tuberculous patients, but such patients can obtain the services of the district nurses provided by the Nursing Institution. Arrangements are in force for the provision of extra nourishment for tuberculous patients living at home where the circumstances of the patient demand it.

During the year 3 cases were supplied with extra nourishment at a cost of £2 7s. 2d.

Cases of non-pulmonary Tuberculosis are treated at the General Infirmary, a few have been admitted to the Local Sanatorium, and in 3 cases arrangements have been made with the Local War Memorial Committee and the United Services Fund to provide the cost of treatment at Orthopaedic Hospitals at Gobowen and Colleshill. Surgical apparatus in the case of children is provided by the Children's Care Committee.

After care is provided by the three Health Visitors, who visit and supervise the patients in their homes where such supervision is considered necessary. The Health Visitors also report on the condition of the shelters, nine in number, which are given to patients to continue the open air treatment at home. Beds and bedding are also given with the shelters. Beds are also available for lending to patients so as to enable a patient to have a separate room or a separate bed.

For some years a classification was made of the occupations of the various patients, but as nothing very striking was revealed the classification was discontinued.

The chief difficulty encountered is to provide adequate orthopaedic treatment for non-pulmonary cases, and this question is now being considered.

The following tables have also been supplied to the Ministry of Health.

TABLE 1.
TUBERCULOSIS SCHEME.

Return showing the work of the Dispensary during the year 1925.

Diagnosis	Pulmonary				Non-Pulmonary				Total			
	Adults		Children		Adults		Children		Adults		Children	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
A.—NEW CASES examined during the year (excluding contacts) :												
(a) Definitely tuberculous ..	41	24	2	1	2	4	14	10	43	28	16	11
(b) Doubtfully tuberculous ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	4	4
(c) Non-tuberculous ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	12	34	18
B.—CONTACTS examined during the year :—												
(a) Definitely tuberculous ..	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	3	2
(b) Doubtfully tuberculous ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	2	3
(c) Non-tuberculous ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	1	50	52
C.—CASES written on the Dispensary Register as												
(a) Cured ..	3	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	1
(b) Diagnosis not confirmed or non-tuberculous (including cancellation of cases notified in error)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	16	103	81
D.—NUMBER OF PERSONS on Dispensary Register on Dec. 31st ..												
(a) Diagnosis completed ..	55	31	10	6	3	7	26	22	58	38	36	28
(b) Diagnosis not completed ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	7	10

1. Number of persons on Dispensary Register on January 1st	178
2. Number of patients transferred from other areas and of "lost sight of" cases returned	1
3. Number of patients transferred to other areas and cases "lost sight of"	25
4. Died during the year	49
5. Number of observation cases under A (b) and B (b) above in which period of observation exceeded 2 months ..	6
6. Number of attendances at the Dispensary (including Contacts)	1212
7. Number of attendances of non-pulmonary cases at Ortho- pædic Out-stations for treatment or supervision ..	0
8. Number of attendances at General Hospitals or other Institutions approved for the purpose, of patients for	
(a) "Light" treatment	0
(b) Other special forms of treatment	0
9. Number of patients to whom Dental Treatment was given, at or in connection with the Dispensary ..	0
10. Number of consultations with medical practitioners :	
(a) At Homes of Applicants	24
(b) Otherwise	64
11. Number of other visits by Tuberculosis Officers to Homes	129
12. Number of visits by Nurses or Health Visitors to Homes for Dispensary purposes	439
13. Number of	
(a) Specimens of sputum, &c., examined	272
(b) X-ray examinations made in connection with Dispensary work	0
14. Number of Insured Persons on Dispensary Register on the 31st December	66
15. Number of Insured Persons under Domiciliary Treatment on the 31st December	31
16. Number of reports received during the year in respect of Insured Persons :—	
(a) Form G.P. 17	1
(b) Form G.P. 36	72

TABLE II.
TUBERCULOSIS SCHEME.
RESIDENTIAL INSTITUTIONS.

(A) AVERAGE NUMBER OF BEDS AVAILABLE FOR PATIENTS DURING THE YEAR 1925.

	Observa- tion	Pulmonary Tuberculosis		Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis		Total
		"Sana- torium" Beds	"Hospital" Beds	Disease of Bones and Joints	Other Conditions	
Adult Males	2	9	—	—	—	11
Adult Females	2	9	—	—	—	11
Children under 15	Included	above.				
Total	4	18	—	—	—	22

(B) RETURN SHOWING THE EXTENT OF RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT DURING THE YEAR 1925.

			In Insti- tutions on Jan. 1	Admitted during the year	Discharged during the year	Died in the Insti- tutions	In Insti- tutions on Dec 31
Number of Patients	Adts.	M.	8	28	21	5	10
		F.	7	18	19	—	6
	Chil.	M.	2	8	8	—	6
		F.	1	3	3	—	1
Number of Observa- tion Cases	Adts.	M.	—	1	1	—	—
		F.	—	4	4	—	—
	Chil.	M.	—	4	4	—	—
		F.	—	3	2	—	1
	Total		18	69	62	5	20

TABLE III.

Annual Return showing the immediate results of treatments of patients* and of observation of doubtful cases discharged from Residential Institutions during 1925.

Classification on admission to the Institution	Condition at time of discharge	Duration of Residential Treatment in the Institution												Total	
		Under 3 months			3-6 months			6-12 months			More than 12 months				
		M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.		
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Class T.B. minus														
	Quiescent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Improved	-	-	3	4	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	
	No material improve't	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	3	
	Died in Institution ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Class F.B. plus. Gp. 1														
	Quiescent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Improved	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	
	No material improve't	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	
	Died in Institution ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Class T.B. plus. Gp. 2														
	Quiescent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Improved	1	1	-	5	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	9		
No material improve't	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	4		
Died in Institution ..	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1		
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Class T.B. plus. Gp. 3														
	Quiescent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Improved	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
	No material improve't	1	5	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	
	Died in Institution ..	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	
	Bones & Joints														
	Quiescent or Arrested	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Improved	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
	No material improve't	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	
	Died in Institution ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Abdominal														
	Quiescent or Arrested	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Improved	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	4		
No material improve't	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Died in Institution ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Other Organs														
	Quiescent or Arrested	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Improved	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	No material improve't	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Died in Institution ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Peripheral Glands														
	Quiescent or Arrested	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	
	Improved	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	
	No material improve't	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Died in Institution ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Observation for purpose of diagnosis.		Under 1 wk.			1-2 weeks			2-4 weeks			More than 4 weeks			
		Tuberculous	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Non-tuberculous ..		-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	1	3	8	
Doubtful		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	

* It should be borne in mind that the definition of "patient" does not include persons in whom a definite diagnosis of tuberculosis has not been made.

The above tables are compulsory for the year 1926, and under Memorandum 37/T such records have to be kept as will enable these tables to be supplied. The records in this borough have always been fairly complete, but it was considered advisable to adopt most of the standard forms suggested in the Memorandum, although this entailed a large amount of extra clerical work and some little expense.

No definite local arrangements exist for finding employment for patients who, if fit, return to their previous employment, but many firms have in the past found suitable employment for patients where their previous work was deemed unsuitable.

Sanatorium. The number of cases admitted to the Sanatorium during the year was 69, while 18 were undergoing treatment at the beginning of the year.

The cases admitted were as follows :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Insured Persons	23	4	27
Discharged Soldiers	3	—	3
Sent by Children's Care Committee ..	8	2	10
Others	7	22	29
			—
Total			69

Patients discharged from the Sanatorium. During the year 62 patients were discharged from the Sanatorium, 5 died, and 20 remained under treatment at the end of the year.

The condition of the patients at the time of discharge from the Sanatorium was as follows :—

	Males.	Females.
Material Improvement	25	12
Slight improvement	1	7
No change	2	4
Deterioration	4	4
Died	5	0
Treatment discontinued for other than medical reasons	0	0
Observation Cases (Tuberculosis not found) ..	2	1
Under treatment at end of year	12	8

Tuberculosis Dispensary. In 1925 the hours of attendance at the Tuberculosis Dispensary were the same as in the previous year, viz., 3 to 5 p.m. Fridays, and 4-30 to 6 p.m. Tuesdays.

The number of cases examined for the first time at or in connection with the Tuberculosis Dispensary in 1925 (excluding contacts) was 178. Included in that number are 24 consultations at the homes of the patients and 64 other consultations.

The number of contacts examined was 113, of which 100 were children examined in school.

The actual number of cases or contacts examined at the Dispensary for the first time was 121.

The total number of attendances at the Dispensary for the year was 1212, which gives an average per session of 12.2.

Home Supervision. The Health Visitors who also act as Dispensary Nurses, undertake the home supervision of Tuberculosis patients. The total number of cases visited at home was 116, and the total number of visits 439.

In addition 129 visits were made by the Tuberculosis Officers to the homes of tuberculous patients.

Nine shelters with beds and bedding have been in almost constant use for the treatment of cases at home. Two patients were lent beds and bedding, so that they could have beds separate from other persons.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

The scheme for the treatment of Venereal Diseases consists in its main aspect of the establishment at the General Infirmary, New Street, by arrangement with the Infirmary Committee, of a Clinic for women on Wednesday afternoons and a Clinic for men on Monday evenings. There free treatment is given under conditions of secrecy of all cases of Venereal Disease who present themselves, irrespective of means or place of residence. Under the scheme beds have to be provided by the Infirmary for any urgent case of Venereal Disease requiring in-patient treatment. . . .

Attendance by Medical Practitioners at the Clinic is permitted either with their own patients in consultation or to receive instruction in the methods of taking and transmitting pathological material for laboratory examination, and of modern methods for the systematic treatment of Venereal Diseases.

An agreement for the laboratory examination of pathological specimens from cases of Venereal Disease, whether attending the Clinics at the Infirmary or from patients residing in the borough who are treated by their private medical practitioners, has been entered into with the Derbyshire County Council. The specimens are examined at the laboratory of the County Council, St. Mary's Gate, Derby. The provision made appears to be adequate for the Borough, and there appears to be no need for extension at present, except for the provision of some clerical assistance at the Clinics. At present the Medical Officer spends a large part of his time filling in schedules and the provision of a clerk to do this work would ease the situation and allow the work to be done much more thoroughly and expeditiously.

Notices giving details of these Clinics are posted in all the public conveniences in the borough, and these are renewed at intervals. Advertisements in the local Press are also published from time to time giving particulars of the facilities available for treatment.

More intensive educational campaigns were undertaken in 1919 and 1923, when on the first occasion lectures were given at most of the large works in the borough, and in the second the films, "End of the Road" and "Damaged Goods" were shown and lectures given in the Town Hall.

Facilities are available for irrigation of cases of Gonorrhœa during the intervals between the Clinics, but only 170 attendances were made during the year. These facilities are well taken advantage of by patients living in the borough, but not by patients residing at a distance. Until the present facilities are more extensively used there is no need for further provision in this respect.

A circular letter was sent at the time the Clinics were opened to all medical practitioners in the borough giving particulars of the facilities available for diagnosis and treatment, and the periodical

advertisements in the Press serve as a reminder to them as well as to the public. No medical practitioners attend the Clinics, but many of them send patients with notes for the opinion of the Medical Officer and for treatment. The co-operation of the medical practitioners in this respect is quite good. The patients as a rule readily submit themselves for treatment.

The number of medical practitioners in the borough who are known to be qualified to receive free samples of arsenobenzol compounds under the regulations of the Ministry of Health appears to be six.

Salvarsan Substitutes supplied to Private Medical Practitioners. One medical practitioner was supplied with Novarsenobillon during the year for the use of two patients treated privately.

The number of doses supplied was six.

No action was taken in the borough under the Venereal Diseases Act, 1917.

Patients Treated. The following is a summary of the work done during the year :—

Diseases.	No. of Persons attending the Clinic.		No. of Attendances.	No. of In-patient Days.
	Males.	Females.		
Syphilis	25	27	674	Nil.
Soft Chancre ..	3	2	14	Nil.
Gonorrhœa	37	5	346	153
Other Diseases ..	14	9	51	Nil.
Totals ..	79	43	1085	153

In addition to those given in the table there were 170 attendances for intermediate treatment.

In 1924 the patients attending the Clinic numbered 67 males and 32 females, the total number of attendances being 759 for treatment by the Medical Officer, and 150 for intermediate treatment. There was therefore a considerable increase in the total number of patients attending, from 99 in 1924 to 122 in 1925, and an increase in the total attendances from 909 to 1255. The increased number of females suffering from syphilis and of males suffering from gonorrhœa was the chief cause of the larger attendances, this increase mainly affecting the patients from the South Derbyshire area.

The figures given in the above table include patients from the Borough, from South Derbyshire, from Staffordshire, and from Leicestershire, and also includes 24 patients suffering from syphilis, 8 suffering from gonorrhœa, and 1 from soft chancre, who attended the Clinic in 1924, and continued their attendance during 1925.

There were therefore 89 new cases admitted to the Clinic during 1925, viz., 51 from Burton, 27 from South Derbyshire, 7 from Staffordshire, and 4 from Leicestershire, compared with 66 cases in 1924, of which 48 were borough cases.

Of the 1285 attendances at the Clinic, 835 were made by Burton patients, 376 by South Derbyshire, and 44 by Staffordshire patients.

Salvarsan. The number of doses of Arsenobenzol compounds given at the Clinic was 346.

Pathological Specimens. Pathological specimens are examined from cases of Venereal Disease at the Laboratory of the Derby County Council at Derby.

The following table shows the number of specimens examined both from the Clinic and from private medical practitioners, but the specimens sent from patients attending the Clinic from the South Derbyshire area are not included in this table:—

	Wassermann	Gonorrhœa	<i>Spirochaeta Pallida</i>
Treatment Centre	51	123	4
Private Medical Practitioners ..	54	25	2
Total	105	148	6

The number of outfits for pathological specimens from cases of Venereal Disease issued by the Medical Officer of Health during the year was :—

To the Clinic	309
To Medical Practitioners	15
	324

Propaganda Work. Notices were posted in all the public conveniences twice during the year, and advertisements were also inserted in the local Press.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

Midwives. The Medical Officer of Health and the Superintendent Health Visitor undertake the duties of the inspection and supervision of Midwives.

No Midwives are employed by the Local Authority, and no subsidy is paid to any practising Midwife.

The number of Midwives who in January, 1925, gave notice of their intention to practise within the area of the Borough in accordance with Section 10 of the Midwives Act was 16. Subsequently 9 others gave notice, and their names were added to the register. There is only one Midwife now in practice in the borough who is untrained and who holds her certificate through being in bona-fide practice as a Midwife in 1904, when the Act came into force. The rules of the Central Midwives Board are now so strict with regard to recording of temperature and pulse and to general aseptic procedure that it is only in exceptional cases that untrained women can comply with them to any adequate degree.

Two Midwives were cautioned during the year, one for not notifying Ophthalmia Neonatorum promptly, and one for not notifying the substitution of artificial feeding for breast feeding.

Four cases of Puerperal Fever were notified during the year, one was treated at the Union Infirmary and one at the General Infirmary.

Two of the cases died. Two of the cases occurred in the practice of one Midwife about the same time, and she agreed to stop attending new cases for a fortnight to enable thorough disinfection to be carried out. No further cases were notified from that source:

Lectures to Midwives. Two lectures to Midwives were arranged during the year at the Infant Welfare Centre, and were very well attended. The first was given by Dr. Mackintosh, Assistant Medical Officer of Health, on "Ante Natal Care," and the second by the Medical Officer of Health on "Maternal Mortality."

The following notifications have been received from Midwives :—

Medical assistance required	..	..	210
Still births	..	..	9
Artificial feeding	..	..	14
Miscellaneous	..	..	4

Medical Practitioners' Fees. Under the Midwives' Act, 1918, a Midwife is required in any emergency to call in a registered Medical Practitioner, and in such a case the Supervising Authority is required to pay the practitioner's fee according to a scale fixed by the Ministry of Health. In his claim the Medical Practitioner is required to state the nature of the emergency. The Local Supervising Authority are empowered to recover the fee from the patient, or her husband, or other person liable to maintain her unless it is shown to their satisfaction that the person liable is unable by reason of poverty to pay such fee.

These provisions are enacted so as to ensure that every woman as far as possible will receive adequate skilled attention at her confinement.

Claims from Medical Practitioners for fees under Section 14 of the Midwives Act, 1918, for assistance to Midwives in emergencies amounted to £52 6s. for the year. Of that amount the sum of £44 8s. 6d. was repaid to the Corporation by the patients.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR ATTENDING TO THE HEALTH OF EXPECTANT AND NURSING MOTHERS AND OF CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS OF AGE.

Staff. The staff remained the same as in the previous year. There is one Superintendent Health Visitor and two Health Visitors who carry out domiciliary visits to expectant and nursing mothers and to infants, and also visit cases of minor infectious diseases, investigate still births, and deaths of infants. They also attend the Infant Welfare Centre. The same staff also pay domiciliary visits to cases of tuberculosis, and the two Health Visitors also attend the Tuberculosis Dispensary. The Superintendent Health Visitor also acts as Inspector of Midwives.

The Infant Welfare Centre is situated at 55 Union Street, and is open on four afternoons a week, Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays. Medical attendance is given by Dr. W. P. Lowe on Mondays, and on Wednesdays and Thursdays by the Assistant Medical Officer. Friday is used as an overflow day, and no medical officer attends the infant clinics on that day. All the Health Visitors attend on the first three days of the week. On the recommendation of the Inspector of the Ministry of Health the experiment was tried of having only two Health Visitors at each session in order to give more time for home visiting, but owing to the very large attendance of mothers and babies it was found impossible to do the work satisfactorily, and we had to revert to the previous method of all three Health Visitors attending. These Clinics are mainly consultative and advisory, advice on feeding, clothing, &c., being given, but very little treatment is done except for very minor ailments. All cases requiring treatment are referred to their private Medical Practitioners. Artificial foods, mainly dried milks, are sold at slightly over cost price, and demonstrations are given weekly in making and cutting out of garments.

Voluntary Helpers. A number of ladies have acted as voluntary helpers at the Infant Welfare Centre, and have given very valuable assistance in carrying out the work. They attend very regularly, take a great interest in the Institution, and it is by their ready and tactful help that it is possible to deal with such large numbers as attend the Infant Welfare Centre.

The number of new cases registered at the Centre during the year was 523, and the total attendance 10,865, giving an average per session of 53.5.

5,250 lbs. of dried milk were supplied at slightly over cost price for infants attending the Centre.

Ante Natal Work. Expectant mothers used to be seen at the Centre on the same days and at the same time as the children, but very few cases attended. Arrangements were therefore made for an ante natal clinic to be held on Friday afternoons at 2 o'clock, when the Medical Officer of Health would be in attendance. This new clinic was opened at the beginning of September, and the attendance has been very gratifying. In the first eight months of the year only 23 ante natal cases attended the Centre, and made 40 attendances, while after the new clinic was opened 49 new cases were enrolled in four months, and the total attendances numbered 96.

Total ante natal cases seen by the Doctor	72
Total attendances	136

In addition to above, 23 ante natal cases were seen by the Superintendent Health Visitor at the Centre, and these made 84 attendances.

Total ante natal cases attending the clinic	95
Total attendances at the clinic	220

In this connection the Health Visitors also paid 365 visits to ante natal cases at home.

Maternity Bags. The number of maternity bags lent during the year was 13,5 being paid for, and 8 lent free of charge to cases where the husband was unemployed.

Maternity and Child Welfare Sub-Committee. A Maternity and Child Welfare Sub-Committee, consisting of the following ladies: Mrs. Green (Chairman), Mrs. Bell, Mrs. Clark, Mrs. McGilp, Councillor Miss Goodger, Mrs. Sanders, and Miss Thrift, held 10 meetings during the year. The Committee give valuable help in the management of the Infant Welfare Centre, and also have administrative control of the assisted milk supply for expectant and nursing mothers and for infants.

Maternity Homes. There are two maternity homes in the Borough where private maternity cases are admitted. Arrangements were completed between the Local Authority and the Burton Nursing Institution in Union Street for the provision of two beds for cases where the circumstances were such that it was very difficult for a confinement to be carried out at home. Certain structural alterations had to be made and the premises were not ready for occupation by the end of the year.

Hospital Beds. Arrangements have been in existence since 1919 with the General Infirmary, Burton-on-Trent, for the treatment of complicated cases of pregnancy or labour, and also cases with complications arising after parturition whether in the mother or in the child. During the year the following cases were treated :—

Condition or Disease.				Cured	Died
Placenta Prævia	..	..	..	1	—
Retained membranes	..	..	..	4	—
Incomplete abortion	..	..	..	3	1
Difficult labour	..	..	..	2	—
Contracted Pelvis	..	..	..	4	—
Other conditions	..	..	..	7	—
Puerperal Sepsis	..	..	..	—	1
Eclampsia	..	..	..	2	—
				—	—
				23	2
				—	—

Maternal Mortality. There were 3 deaths of women from Puerperal Sepsis, and one death uncertified in a puerperal woman probably due to Embolism. All the cases were investigated by the Assistant Medical Officer of Health or by the Medical Officer of Health. One of the fatal cases was attended by a Midwife from the second day (another Midwife attended at the confinement), and this Midwife had another case at the same time also notified as Puerperal Fever. Another fatal case had a history of toxic symptoms during the whole of the pregnancy, the premises were insanitary, and there was a history of septic throats amongst the

persons in the same house. The third death was due to Sepsis following an incomplete abortion, but this case was not notified as Puerperal Fever.

Deaths of Infants and Still Births. All cases of infant deaths and still births where no Doctor is in attendance are visited and investigations made by the Health Visitors.

Assisted Milk Supply. The scheme for the supply of milk to infants and expectant mothers is administered by the Maternity and Child Welfare Sub-Committee. This Sub-Committee meets monthly, and considers all the new cases and also those requiring renewal. Between the meetings the cases are dealt with temporarily by the Chairman of the Sub-Committee and the Medical Officer of Health.

During the year the families supplied with milk free numbered 62, at a cost of £50 9s. 8d.

Notification of Births and Health Visiting. The number of births notified under the Notification of Births Act was 988 (including 29 still births). The number registered was 963.

The proportion of live births notified is, therefore, 99 per cent.

Thirty-one births which occurred in Burton have been transferred to other districts by the Registrar-General, and sixteen from outside the Borough have been added, making the nett number of births for the year 948.

The number of births notified by Midwives was 913, and by parents and doctors 75.

The Health Visitors paid the following visits:—

Primary visits to babies		880
Secondary visits to children under 12 months		1799
Visits to children over one year		2736
Visits to still births		19

		5434

1,687 visits to non-notifiable infectious diseases were also made by the Health Visitors.

There are no special arrangements in the Borough for dealing with unmarried mothers and illegitimate children permanently or temporarily deprived of a home with their own parents.

Orthopædic Treatment. No arrangements are yet in force for the treatment of crippling defects in children under 5 years of age, but this subject has been reported on and is now under consideration.

Dental Treatment. Arrangements were completed during the year for the dental treatment of expectant and nursing mothers, and of children under 5 years of age, in accordance with the following scheme :—

1. Children below school age to receive dental treatment at the school dental clinic on the recommendation of the Medical Officer of Health.
2. The charge to be made to be 1s. for each child to cover a period of one year.
3. Where parents are unable to pay the fee, free treatment to be given after consideration by the Committee.
4. Expectant and nursing mothers to receive dental treatment of the nature of extractions and fillings on the recommendation of the Medical Officer of Health at a charge of 1s. to cover a period of one year. Where the people are too poor to pay free treatment to be given after consideration by the Committee.

With the consent of the Education Committee it was agreed that this work should be done by the School dental staff at an inclusive charge of 12s. per hour. This work began in August, and up to the end of the year the cases treated were as follows :—

No. of children treated	..	..	..	9
No. of mothers treated	..	..	..	14
No. of teeth extracted	..	..	..	57
No. of fillings . . .	..	..	..	4
Other operations	..	.	..	18

Co-Ordination with School Medical Service. The Medical Officer of Health and Assistant Medical Officer of Health are also School Medical Officers, and co-ordination between the Maternity and Child Welfare branch and the School Medical Service is thus easily adjusted. There is close co-ordination between the two branches of welfare work, and any serious defects discovered at the Infant Welfare Centre are transferred to the school cards when the child enters school life.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum and Other Infections. The following table gives particulars of the cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum dealt with during the year. Two of the cases were treated in hospital and 18 at home, the actual treatment of the latter being done by the Health Visitors, who carried out the instructions of the doctor in attendance.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	Cases.			Vision unim- paired.	Vision impaired	Total Blind	Deaths.
	Notified	Treated.					
		At Home.	In Hospital				
	20	18	2	20	0	0	0

In addition to above, 12 other cases of inflammation of the eyes were brought to the notice of the Health Department by Midwives, but when visited practically no signs of disease were found.

The 20 cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum may be classified as follows :—

Mild, 18. Moderate, 0. Severe, 2.

Measles and Whooping Cough were both epidemic during the year, and caused 4 and 11 deaths respectively of infants under one year of age. The scheme for the nursing and treatment of Measles has already been described, but no similar scheme has been arranged for Whooping Cough. All cases of Measles, and Whooping Cough are visited by the Health Visitors, who give advice and instruction how to deal with the cases. All cases of Poliomyelitis have been visited by the Medical Officers.

For number of visits to non-notifiable infectious diseases see "Infectious Diseases."

TABLE I.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURTON-UPON-TRENT.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1925.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED.						TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY IN THE DISTRICT.							Removed to Hospital.	
	At all Ages.	All Ages—Years.					Shobnall	Victoria	Horn'glow	Uxbridge	Broadway	Burton	Winshill & Wetmore		Stapenhill
		Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45									
Smallpox ..	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Diphtheria ..	13	0	0	5	5	3	0	0	3	2	0	2	1	1	9
Erysipelas ..	12	0	0	1	2	5	3	1	1	1	0	1	1	3	0
Scarlet Fever ..	106	0	26	53	17	8	2	0	13	26	5	6	11	12	86
Enteric Fever ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerperal Fever ..	4	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	2
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis ..	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Polionymyelitis ..	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dysentery ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Influ. Pneumonia ..	12	0	0	1	2	4	4	1	3	1	0	0	1	1	2
Primary Pneumonia ..	25	0	5	3	2	5	8	2	4	7	4	1	0	2	4
Trench Fever ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malaria ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Polioencephalitis ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	20	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	1	0	3	0	1	2
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ..	85	0	1	9	18	30	12	15	14	11	21	11	7	6	59
Other forms of Tuberculosis ..	38	1	9	20	4	2	0	2	3	9	6	2	5	4	19
Encephalitis Lethargica ..	7	0	1	0	2	1	3	0	2	1	0	1	0	2	0
Chicken-pox ..	671	28	259	371	7	5	1	0	39	164	117	69	47	71	1
Totals ..	997	49	393	465	60	66	33	21	90	214	180	94	80	97	185

Burton-on-Trent Isolation Hospital and Sanatorium is outside the Borough.

TABLE II.
County Borough of Burton-upon-Trent.
CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1925.

Causes of Death.	Nett deaths at the subjoined ages of "Residents " whether occurring within or without the District.									
	All Ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 2 yrs.	2 and under 5 yrs.	5 and under 15 yrs.	15 and under 25 yrs.	25 and under 45 yrs.	45 to 65	65 to 75	75 and upward
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
All Causes	727	74	18	21	16	23	67	186	146	176
Enteric Fever.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Smallpox.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles.....	13	4	4	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough.....	16	11	1	3	..	..	..	..	1	..
Diphtheria and Croup.....	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
Influenza.....	26	..	..	2	2	2	4	5	5	6
Encephalitis Lethargica.....	5	..	..	..	..	1	1	3	..	..
Meningococcal Meningitis.....	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Pulmonary Tuberculosis.....	53	..	..	..	1	8	24	19	1	..
Other Tuberculous Diseases.....	4	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..
Cancer, malignant disease.....	59	..	..	..	..	..	2	28	18	11
Rheumatic Fever.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Diabetes.....	10	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	2	2
Cerebral Haemorrhage.....	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	15	9
Heart Disease.....	87	..	..	..	2	1	8	28	27	21
Arterio-sclerosis.....	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	13	17
Bronchitis.....	60	7	..	1	..	..	1	11	14	26
Pneumonia (all forms).....	48	11	7	7	1	2	6	8	3	3
Other Respiratory Diseases.....	8	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	2	2
Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum.....	5	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	1	..
Diarrhoea, &c.....	11	6	..	1	..	..	..	2	1	1
Appendicitis and Typhlitis.....	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	..
Cirrhosis of Liver.....	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..
Acute and Chronic Nephritis.....	12	..	..	..	..	..	1	5	6	..
Puerperal Fever.....	3	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..
Accidents and diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Congenital Debility and Malformation including Premature Birth.....	28	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Suicide.....	7	..	..	..	..	1	2	4	..	..
Other Deaths from Violence.....	21	2	1	1	1	2	5	3	4	2
Other Defined Diseases.....	164	4	2	1	3	2	5	40	31	76
Causes ill-defined or unknown.....	5	..	3	..	..	1	..	1	..	..

—INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances.

Premises	Number of		
	Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers prosecuted
Factories (including Factory Laundries)	31	—	—
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	198	37	—
Workplaces (other than Outworkers' premises)	—	—	—
Total	229	37	—

2.—DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Particulars	Number of Defects			No. of offences in respect to which Prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	
Nuisances under the P.H. Acts :—				
Want of Cleanliness	32	27	—	—
Want of ventilation	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—
Want of drainage of floors ..	—	—	—	—
Other nuisances	12	9	—	—
Sanitary accommodation—				
Insufficient	1	1	—	—
Unsuitable or defective ..	7	6	—	—
Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—
Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts :—				
Illegal occupation of underground Bakehouse (s. 101) ..	—	—	—	—
Other offences	—	—	—	—
Total	52	43	—	—

METEOROLOGY.

A summary of the observations at the meteorological station at the Borough Hospital
for the year appear below :

MONTH.	RAINFALL.			No. of days on which 0·01 or more fell.	TEMPERATURE (IN SHADE)						No. of nights at or below 32 deg.
	Total inches.	Greatest in 24 hours.			Mean.	Maximum.		Minimum.			
		Depth.	Date.			Deg.	Date.	Deg.	Date.		
JANUARY ..	1·93	·63	14	13	39·68	55	2	28	10	8	
FEBRUARY ..	2·95	·4	13	21	40·7	55	10	28	23	10	
MARCH ..	1·21	·33	20	15	40·8	56	16	21	13	11	
APRIL ..	1·96	·35	5	16	45·93	67	12	28	4	4	
MAY ..	5·29	1·48	18	21	54·09	76	18	32	1	1	
JUNE ..	·04	·03	26	2	60·18	88	11	37	2	0	
JULY ..	2·48	·65	27	12	63·37	88	22	43	8	0	
AUGUST ..	3·95	·89	24	16	60·9	83	17	44	7	0	
SEPTEMBER ..	3·79	1·53	19	18	52·9	71	30	32	13	1	
OCTOBER ..	3·69	·94	19	15	51·08	72	1	28	10	5	
NOVEMBER ..	1·81	·41	2	12	37·5	59	2	18	14	19	
DECEMBER ..	2·13	·42	22	19	35·6	57	29	15	6	22	
YEAR—1925 ..	31·23	1·53	19 Sep.	180	48·56	88	11 June 22 July	15	6 Dec.	81	

1925.

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
SCHOOL MEDICAL
OFFICER.



BY

JAMES M. COWIE, M.D., D.P.H.,

School Medical Officer.

Annual Report of the School Medical Officer.

TO THE LOCAL EDUCATION AUTHORITY.
BURTON-UPON-TRENT.

I present herewith the Annual Report on the work done in connection with the Medical Inspection and Treatment of School Children in the Borough during the year 1925.

1. **Staff.** The Staff of the School Medical Department consists of the School Medical Officer, one Assistant School Medical Officer, and one whole-time School Dentist. There are three School Nurses, one of whom devotes the whole of her time to dental work.

2. **Co-Ordination.** The School Medical Officer and the Assistant School Medical Officer are also Medical Officer of Health and Assistant Medical Officer of Health respectively. This arrangement permits of close co-operation between the School Medical Service and the other departments of Public Health.

The Infant Welfare Centre may be regarded, therefore, as providing for many children the beginning of a system of supervision which continues uninterruptedly until adolescence is reached. All notes of important disabilities during the pre-school age are transferred from the Infant Welfare Records to those employed during the school period, thus securing continuity of observation and treatment. The confidence and co-operation of parents gained in the early years of the child's life are of great service during the routine inspections of the school age. No nursery schools are provided, but the care of debilitated children through the medium of the Welfare Centre extends to the age at which school attendance is begun.

3. School Hygiene. No change has taken place in the school buildings during the year. There is one central school of two departments, one mixed central school, and thirty-one other departments of elementary schools under separate head teachers. The hygienic condition of the great majority of the schools is satisfactory; but one or two of the more centrally situated schools are placed close to other buildings and suffer from lack of light and ventilation. In one school only there is a serious deficiency of playground accommodation; and this school unfortunately is overcrowded and draws its population from the very quarters where on account of poor housing conditions, light, space, and fresh air are most sorely needed. It is significant that there are in this school more verminous children, more debilitated children, and more with defects requiring remedial treatment than in any of the others. In fact, the school conditions here offer to the children no hygienic contrast with their own homes; without this contrast the teaching of hygiene loses much of its value.

4. Medical Inspection. The average number of children on the roll during 1925 was 8,120, and the average number in attendance 7,145; the corresponding figures for 1924 were 8,117 and 7,287. The system of medical inspection of elementary school children is as follows:—

(1) **Routine Inspections.** (a) All children between 12 and 13 years of age, together with older children not previously examined in the specified period: this constitutes the "Leaver" Group.

(b) All children between 8 and 9 years of age—the "Intermediate" group; (c) All children admitted to school life for the first time—the "Entrant" group; (d) Other routine inspections, that is, of children who do not fall within the specified age groups. This class is unusually prominent in the 1925 inspections, on account of the fact that I decided to examine the "Intermediate" group in accordance with the excellent system of age groups set forth in the Draft, dated 19th February, 1925, of the Board of Education (Special Services) Regulations. This Draft made the calendar year, instead of the age of the child, the limiting factor for each age group, thus going far to prevent the occurrence of "missed cases," which is almost inevitable under the age system. Unfortunately

this Draft was superseded by the Special Services Regulations dated 18th August, 1925, and the older system prevails.

(2) **Special Inspections.** These are medical inspections by the School Medical Officer or his Assistant of children specially selected by him or referred for this purpose by Teachers, Nurses, Attendance Officers, Parents, or otherwise. Such examinations may be carried out either at the schools or at the clinic, and are made irrespective of the age group of the child.

(3) **Re-Inspections.** These are medical inspections of children who as a result of a routine or a special inspection have been referred for treatment or observation on account of some defect. Special attention is paid at such inspections to the condition of mentally and physically defective children, delicate children, and tuberculosis contacts.

5. FINDINGS OF MEDICAL INSPECTION.

(a) **Uncleanliness.** These figures for the year show a satisfactory diminution both in the number of individual children found unclean, and in the total number of exclusions for uncleanliness—630 and 910 respectively, as compared with 824 and 1,309 in the year 1924.

(b) (e) **Minor Ailments.** These conditions accounted for about 600 exclusions from school, more than 60 per cent. of which were due to Impetigo. There was a slight increase in the number of cases of Scabies. The greater facilities for treatment provided at the new school clinic undoubtedly shortened the period of exclusion.

(c) **Tonsils and Adenoids.** At routine and special inspections during the year 165 cases were referred for treatment, and 128 for observation; these figures include all abnormal conditions of the naso-pharynx. The number of cases requiring treatment represents 5 per cent. of the total of children inspected.

(d) **Tuberculosis.** In the course of routine inspections and special inspections of contacts 8 cases of suspected and 4 of definite Tuberculosis were found. All of the latter were contacts of notified cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

(f) (g) **Vision.** 215 cases of defective sight were referred for treatment, and a further 62 for observation. The number of cases requiring treatment represents 7 per cent. of the total number of children examined. This is an under estimate of the percentage of cases of visual defect; as only those cases actually requiring the provision of spectacles were so referred. The total figures for defective vision is estimated at 10 per cent. of the school population.

(h) **Ear Disease and Hearing.** 91 cases of ear disease and defective hearing were referred for treatment, of which 41 had active Otitis Media.

(i) **Dental Defects.** At ordinary school medical inspections 95 cases of dental defect were referred for treatment. This figure, of course, represents only a selection of the worst cases, in which treatment is considered urgent.

The school dental scheme of the Local Authority came into operation at the end of February, 1925, and since that date there has been a regular system of dental inspection by the school dentist. During the remainder of the year children between the ages of 5 and 9 were inspected, the total number of routine inspections being 2,640. In addition, 215 special cases were dealt with. The percentage of children requiring dental treatment was 70.8 per cent., a figure which amply demonstrates the need for a dental service.

(j) **Crippling Defects.** In the course of routine and special inspections the following cases were referred for treatment ; 16 of organic heart disease ; 4 of tuberculosis of bones and joints, and 22 of deformities resulting from other conditions.

6. Infectious Disease. There has been a general increase in the prevalence of the common infectious diseases in the schools during 1925, and consequently the number of exclusions, especially for chickenpox and measles, has been considerably higher. On account of the prevalence of smallpox in neighbouring areas all cases notified as chickenpox were personally visited by the Medical Officer, until the compulsory notification of chickenpox was withdrawn in November, 1925. In three schools the occurrence of associated cases of scarlet fever led to special investigation and disinfection of school premises.

No schools were closed during the year under Article 57 of the Code (Grant Regulations), but certificates were given in certain cases by the School Medical Officer under paragraph (2) a, Rule 23 of Schedule 4 of the Code.

The following table gives particulars of the number of vaccinated children among those examined as routine cases in 1925. The corresponding figures for 1924 are given for comparison.

Age Period.	Unvaccinated.		Under 4 Marks.		4 or more Marks.	
	1924.	1925	1924.	1925.	1924.	1925.
Entrants ..	67.15	75.5	8.43	3.2	24.42	21.3
Intermediates	52.8	48.3	7.17	9.8	40.03	41.9
Leavers ..	49.0	53.1	10.72	6.4	40.28	40.5

7. Following Up. When a child is found to be suffering from a defect which requires treatment, every endeavour is made to secure a personal interview with the parent at the earliest opportunity. This is most satisfactorily accomplished if the parent is present at the time of the inspection, for advice given then is more readily understood and carries more weight than a printed notice or a subsequent home visit. In the absence of the parent a notice is sent to the house explaining the nature of the defect, and advising the parent to consult the family doctor. In all cases of urgency this notice is quickly followed up by a home visit from the School Nurse. Other cases are reviewed at the next re-inspection, and a home visit is made in all cases where medical advice has not been sought. In 1925 the School Nurses and the Medical Officers paid 790 home visits for the purpose of advising as to the best method of obtaining treatment. In addition to the above, the School Nurses assist at the routine medical inspections in school, and make systematic inspections at all schools for the detection of uncleanness. They carry out the treatment of minor ailments at the

school clinic under the Medical Officer's supervision and assist at the special clinics for the treatment of eye and ear defects. They also assist in the supervision of physically and mentally defective children, and pay regular visits to the homes of low grade mental defectives under the age of seven years, and supervise feeble-minded children up to the age of 16 years.

8. Medical Treatment. The new school clinic at 32 Union Street which was opened in March, 1925, is already established as the health centre for the elementary school children of the Borough. Its functions are two-fold: (a) to provide a central record office where the medical histories of the children are readily available, and by this means to assist the Medical Officer in the co-ordination of the various branches of the medical service; (b) to provide in one building a treatment centre for the minor disabilities of school life—minor ailments, decayed teeth, defective vision, and defective hearing—and a clearing house for grosser defects, mental and physical, which require treatment which is not obtainable without the assistance of public bodies.

The total number of attendances at the clinic in 1925 was 7,757. The following is an analysis of the treatment provided:—

(a) **Minor Ailments.** The minor ailments clinic is open every week day from 9—10 and 4—5, and on Saturdays from 9—10-30. Most of the cases are dealt with by the School Nurses under the supervision of the Medical Officer. The principal conditions treated are Impetigo, Septic Sores, Ringworm, Scabies, and External Eye Disease. There is every reason to believe that, as this department of the clinic extends, the time of absence from school on account of minor infections will be materially reduced. The number of treatments at this clinic shows an increase of 263 over the previous year.

(b) **Tonsils and Adenoids.** The Local Authority does not provide treatment for enlarged tonsils and Adenoids. Cases requiring treatment are referred to their own practitioners, and through them are dealt with either at home or in the General Infirmary. The Education Committee and Voluntary Associations assist by providing Infirmary tickets for necessitous cases.

(c) **Tuberculosis.** There is close co-operation between the school clinic and the tuberculosis dispensary. Delicate and pre-tuberculous children are at once referred to the dispensary, where more detailed investigations can be made and preventive treatment instituted in suitable cases. Through the assistance of Voluntary Associations many delicate children receive the benefits of a stay in a Convalescent Home, and definite cases of Tuberculosis receive institutional treatment.

(d) **Skin Disease.** Most cases of skin disease dealt with at the clinic come within the scope of the minor ailments clinic. For the treatment of Scabies a bath has been provided. All cases of Ring-worm of the Scalp are seen by the Medical Officer, and the majority of these receive systematic treatment at the clinic under his supervision. A few severe cases are referred for X-Ray treatment, for which a small charge is made.

(e) **External Eye Disease.** Most cases of Blepharitis receive treatment at the minor ailments clinic. All cases of severe Conjunctivitis and all Eye Injuries are seen by the Medical Officer. In some of these treatment is carried out at the clinic, but the more severe types are referred to the Hon. Ophthalmic Surgeon at the Infirmary.

(f) **Vision.** A special clinic for the treatment of errors of refraction is held on Fridays from 9-30 to 12. No charge is made for the examination and prescription, but the Local Authority does not provide spectacles. These may be obtained, however, at a reduced rate from a local firm of opticians in accordance with a contract made with the Medical Department in 1923. There is also a special fund through which glasses may be provided in necessitous cases: this fund was utilised in 1925 for 40 cases.

(g) **Ear Disease and Hearing.** Defective hearing, especially when associated with suppurative condition of the middle ear, is a common and serious disability of the school child. Apart from the loss of education consequent upon the defect, septic ear conditions are a constant source of annoyance, both to the patient and to his neighbours, and in severe cases are not without danger

to life. Hitherto no special provision has been made for the treatment of these cases, but a separate ear clinic is now being organised, and it is hoped to introduce a system of regular supervision and to employ some of the newer methods of treatment at an early date.

(h) **Dental Defects.** Treatment under the new School Dental Scheme was begun in March, 1925, and proved from the outset an unqualified success. The total attendances of children during the past year was 2,114, and of these 1,409 were actually treated for dental defects. The extractions averaged a little over one per child; while fillings and other forms of conservative treatment showed a slightly higher figure. The parents have taken a great interest in the work, and many have expressed a cordial appreciation of its usefulness.

(i) **Crippling Defects and Orthopædics.** No special provision is made at present by the Local Authority for the treatment of crippling defects. One of the functions of the school clinic is to act as a centre for the care of physically defective children, and the following methods are available for dealing with the cases:—

(1) All physically defective children are examined at regular intervals, and those considered to require treatment are referred to the clinic for further examination.

(2) From the clinic most of these cases are referred in the first instance to the Massage department at the Infirmary for consultation with an Orthopædic Surgeon.

(3) A number of these cases receive a course of treatment at the Massage department under the supervision of the Surgeon. For those who require apparatus or operative treatment an endeavour is made to carry out the Surgeon's recommendation by means of the generous assistance of voluntary bodies. Through the Children's Care Committee many children are enabled to receive the benefits of hospital treatment and in suitable cases splints and other surgical appliances are provided.

9. Open-Air Education. The amount of playground space in the elementary schools as a whole is above the average, and in the great majority of schools regular playground classes have been arranged

Throughout the summer term school journeys into the neighbouring country districts form a regular part of the week's programme. Open-air classrooms and schools have not been provided, but it is expected that some progress will soon be made in this direction.

10. Physical Training. The Borough is fortunate in the possession of a considerable number of open spaces which are accessible from the schools. Consequently half the time available for physical exercise has been devoted to organised games in the open. The Education Committee provides all the schools with cricket materials for the boys and net ball equipment for the girls. The Committee contributes £20 annually to the Schools Athletic Association for games equipment, and this contribution will shortly be considerably increased. There is no Area Organiser for physical training, but every school devotes one hour per week to drill and exercises. In most schools these lessons are taken by the class teacher, but in some, teachers specially qualified undertake the larger share of the work.

11. Provision of Meals. Almost all the children are able to go home for their mid-day meal, and no special provision is required for this purpose. By means of a Voluntary Fund, however, all head teachers are enabled to arrange with the school caretakers for the provision of breakfast or dinner for children who require such assistance.

12. School Baths. No baths are provided at the schools. By an arrangement with the Health Committee of the Corporation ample accommodation has been provided for the use of the swimming baths by children during the season. These baths are open for school children five nights a week between the hours of 4-45 and 6 p.m., and regular instruction in swimming is given by a staff of two men and two women teachers. During the past season more than 800 children received instruction, and the total attendance at the baths was 23,617. Nearly 400 children each season learn to swim a length of the bath.

13. Co-operation of Parents. No effort is spared to interest the parents in the work of the School Medical Service, and their intelligent co-operation is essential to its success. The most effective way

of securing this co-operation is by the personal influence of the Medical Staff, and therefore parents are given every encouragement to attend school and clinic during the examination of their children. The extra time involved in the attendance of a parent at a routine inspection is never ill-spent.

There is evidence that the interest which parents take in these inspections is increasing year by year: in 1922 they attended at 27 per cent. of routine inspections; 34 per cent. in 1923; 38 per cent. in 1924; and 43 per cent. in the year under review—a total of 1,050 attendances. At the examination of Entrants the percentage of attendance was 66; of Intermediates 40, and of Leavers 18. One still finds difficulty in securing treatment in certain cases, especially defective sight and conditions of the nose and throat requiring operative treatment. On the other hand, it is gratifying to observe the great interest taken by the parents in the new dental scheme, and their appreciation of the school clinic as a centre for advice and treatment.

14. Co-operation of Teachers. Medical inspections become more and more an integral part of normal school life, and teachers realise its educational value. The visits of the Medical Officer are welcomed, and the teachers co-operate with the Medical Staff in making arrangements for the inspections and in encouraging parents to attend. Their helpfulness does not end with the inspection itself; their assistance in bringing early cases of defect to the notice of the Medical Staff, and their influence with the parents in securing treatment are invaluable to the department.

15. Co-operation of School Attendance Officers. The School Attendance Officers have rendered great service to the department, especially with regard to children excluded for uncleanliness, and the investigation of cases of prolonged absence from school.

16. Co-operation of Voluntary Bodies. The work of the various voluntary bodies in the Borough is carefully organised, and overlapping is avoided. The Medical Department owes much to their help in the treatment of delicate and physically defective children, for whom no special provision is made by the Local Authority.

To the Children's Care Committee it is indebted for the investigation of the circumstances of such children, and for the provision of treatment in Convalescent Homes and in Hospitals. I have pleasure in appending a detailed report of the work of this Committee during the year 1925.

Reference has been made to the work of other voluntary bodies in the various sections of this report.

CHILDREN'S CARE COMMITTEE.

Report for 1925.

The Children's Care Committee was re-appointed by the Education Committee in November, 1924, and constituted as follows:—

Miss Evershed, Mrs. Green, Mrs. Oakden, Mrs. Radford, Mrs. Rowland, Mrs. Sanders, Mrs. Slater, Mrs. Vaughan, Mrs. Walley, Mrs. Williams, and Mrs. Birch (Hon. Sec.)

During the year 72 cases were reported to the Committee and dealt with as follows:—

1. Girl aged 11, Sent to Convalescent Home.
2. Boy „ 10, do.
3. Boy „ 7, Treatment refused by Parents.
4. Girl „ 10, Sent to Convalescent Home.
5. Boy „ 10, do.
6. Girl „ 10, do.
7. Boy „ 11, Ticket provided for Orthopaedic Hospital.
8. Girl „ 5, Sent to Convalescent Home.
9. Boy „ 11, Provided with surgical boot.
10. Boy „ 8, do.
11. Girl „ 13, Ticket provided for Birmingham General Hospital.
- *12. Boy „ , Sent to Convalescent Home.
13. Boy „ 5, do.
14. Boy „ 11, Sent to Outwoods Sanatorium.
15. Boy „ 10, do.
16. Boy „ 11, do.

17. Boy	„	11, Sent to Birmingham Ear and Throat Hospital for Operation.
18. Boy	„	13, Case sent to Guardians to provide artificial eye.
*19. Girl	„	8, Sent to Convalescent Home.
*20. Boy	„	10, do.
*21. Boy	„	9, do.
*22. Girl	„	10, do.
23. Boy	„	12, do.
24. Girl	„	9, Sent to Outwoods Sanatorium.
*25. Girl	„	, Sent to Convalescent Home.
*26. Girl	„	, Case rejected.
*27. Girl	„	10, Sent to Convalescent Home.
*28. Boy	„	8, do.
29. Girl	„	11, do.
30. Boy	„	12, Sent to Outwoods Sanatorium.
31. Boy	„	8, Parents refused treatment.
32. Boy	„	4, Sent to Convalescent Home.
*33. Boy	„	12, do.
34. Girl	„	8, do.
35. Boy	„	12, do.
36. Girl	„	11, do.
37. Boy	„	11, Provided with special boots.
*38. Boy	„	12, Sent to Convalescent Home.
39. Boy	„	6, do.
40. Boy	„	9, do.
41. Boy	„	4½, do.
42. Girl	„	, Treatment refused.
43. Boy	„	8, Massage at Infirmary arranged.
44. Boy	„	6, Sent to Convalescent Home.
*45. Girl	„	9, do.
46. Girl	„	10, Parents refused instrument.
47. Boy	„	12, Leg Instrument provided.
48. Girl	„	13, Sent to Convalescent Home.
*49. Girl	„	11, do.

*50.	Girl	„	11,	Sent to Convalescent Home.
*51.	Boy	„	6,	do.
52.	Boy	„	9,	do.
53.	Boy	„	5,	do.
54.	Boy	„	12,	Not suitable for Convalescent Home.
55.	Boy	„	9½,	Sent to Convalescent Home.
56.	Boy	„	7,	Provided with spectacles.
57.	Girl	„	11,	Sent to Convalescent Home.
58.	Girl	„	5,	do.
59.	Boy	„	5,	Sent to Outwoods Sanatorium.
60.	Girl	„	7,	Sent to Convalescent Home.
61.	Boy	„	8,	do.
62.	Girl	„	4,	do.
63.	Boy	„	11,	Not suitable for Convalescent Home.
64.	Boy	„	10,	Sent to Convalescent Home.
65.	Boy	„	5,	Sent to Outwoods Sanatorium.
66.	Boy	„	4½,	do.
67.	Girl	„	6,	Sent to Convalescent Home.
68.	Girl	„	8,	Sent to Outwoods Sanatorium.
69.	Boy	„	4,	do.
70.	Girl	„	14,	Sent to Convalescent Home.
71.	Girl	„	6,	do.
72.	Boy	„	10,	Sent into the country.

The cases marked * were sent by the "Burton Observer" Uncle Jack Fund to the Rhyl Convalescent Home after being examined at the Clinic by the School Medical Officer—the Children's Care Committee supervising each case.

The Committee has received help from the Lord Burton Memorial Fund, and also railway fares, &c., from the Voluntary Aid Association, and thanks both for their assistance.

The Committee desires to express its thanks to the Girl Guides for a collection of £6 made at their Empire Day Service, organised by Mrs. Green.

The Peoffees have again given a grant of £25 for treatment of special cases, and have provided many tickets for the Convalescent Home at Rhyl, and have also given grants in aid of Sanatorium treatment for tubercular cases ; for which generous help the Committee is very grateful.

The clothes sent by the Mayoress's Needlework Guild have been useful for necessitous children when sent to Convalescent Homes.

FLORENCE BIRCH,

Hon. Secretary.

17. Blind, Deaf, Defective and Epileptic Children. (a) The registers for these children have been kept up to date during the year ; a summary of their contents will be found in Table 3. The value of these registers depends upon their completeness, and at the same time it is important that defects should be recorded at an early stage. The principal sources of early information are (1) The Infant Welfare Centre and the home visits paid by the Health Visitors ; (2) the investigation by School Attendance Officers of cases in which children have not been sent to school at the age of five years ; (3) the Medical Inspection of Entrants, and of special cases brought forward on first admission to school by parents or teachers ; (4) the following-up of cases notified to the Medical Officer of Health as suffering from Tuberculosis or Infantile Paralysis ; and (5) co-operation between the School Clinic and the Out-patient Department of the Infirmary, where many children are brought soon after the discovery of their disability.

All children whose names are entered on the Defective Registers are re-inspected at least twice a year, and a note of their progress is recorded.

The totally blind children have almost all received the advantages of training in Special Schools, but the provision for the partially blind is inadequate. Most of these are cases of high myopia, and would derive considerable benefit, physical as well as educational, from the establishment of a special class. The deaf children are in a similar case, but the provision of a special class is not so urgently required.

There are more than sixty physically defective children in the Borough who are attending the Public Elementary Schools. The Local Authority does not provide treatment for crippling defects, and there are no children in attendance at certified schools for the physically defective. The majority of these children would benefit by the establishment of an open-air school, especially if arrangements for massage and special exercises could be made. An additional advantage of such a school would be the provision of accommodation for delicate children.

A summary of the methods of obtaining treatment for crippling defects at present available has been given under Section 8 of this report.

No special provision is at present made by the Local Authority for the education of mentally defective children, and there are no classes for backward children. The great majority of feeble-minded attend the Public Elementary Schools, where their presence serves only as a hindrance to the teaching of normal children.

Of the 18 epileptic children, 13 are attending the Public Elementary Schools; the remainder are under supervision at home. (b) All children found to be mentally defective are visited at regular intervals by the School Nurses until (1) they are admitted to school or (2) in the case of ineducable defectives, they reach the age of seven years and are notified to the Local Authority. The former are inspected in school at least twice yearly, and are kept under observation until the age of 16. The latter are sent to special institutions or retained under statutory supervision, as circumstances permit.

The inspection of Secondary and Continuation Schools is not undertaken.

21. Employment. Permission for the employment of children of school age is not granted without examination and certification by the School Medical Officer. In 1925 sixty children were examined for employment. One certificate was refused, and one, previously granted, was withdrawn.

The following Table gives information as to the kind of employment open to these children.—

Employment.			Boys	Girls	Total
Newspaper delivery	..	..	76	4	80
Milk delivery	..	..	2	1	3
House duties	..	..	1	1	2
Parcel delivery	..	..	2	0	2
Kiln pricking	..	..	4	0	4
Errands	..	..	45	1	46
Packing	..	..	2	0	2
Cleaning Laboratory	..	..	1	0	1
Bath Attendant..	..	..	1	0	1
			—	—	—
			134	7	141

23. *Miscellaneous.* A special examination and report was made on three boys and nine girls who were about to become Bursars, with a view to training for the teaching profession.

Dr. Mackintosh, Assistant School Medical Officer, has been responsible for the preparation of this Report and his assistance in this respect is hereby acknowledged.

J. M. COWIE,

School Medical Officer.

TABLE 1.
RETURN OF MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

A.—ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

Number of Code Group Inspections—

Entrants	..	..	..	..	911
Intermediates	..	..	..	..	737
Leavers ..	..	..	..	..	812

Total	..	..	..	..	2460
-------	----	----	----	----	------

Number of other Routine Inspections	..	326
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B.—OTHER INSPECTIONS.

Number of Special Inspections	..	..	724
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Number of Re-Inspections	..	..	2774
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Total	..	..	..	3498
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TABLE II.

A. Return of Defects found by Medical Inspection in the Year ended 31st December, 1925.

DEFECT OR DISEASE.	ROUTINE INSPECTIONS		SPECIAL INSPECTIONS.	
	No. of Defects		No. of Defects	
	Requiring Treatment.	Requiring to be kept under observation, but not requiring Treatment.	Requiring Treatment	Requiring to be kept under observation, but not requiring Treatment.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Malnutrition	4	16	31	10
Uncleanliness : (See Table IV., Group V.)	—	—	—	—
Skin {	Ringworm—Scalp	1	0	2
	Body	0	0	0
	Scabies	4	0	6
	Impetigo	9	0	0
Eye {	Other Diseases (Non-tuberculous) ..	6	4	24
	Blepharitis	4	2	9
	Conjunctivitis	5	0	9
	Keratitis	2	0	8
	Corneal Opacities	0	0	0
	Defective Vision (ex.squint)	107	53	108
	Squint	1	2	13
	Other Conditions	2	2	21
Ear {	Defective Hearing	12	3	21
	Otitis Media	15	1	26
	Other Ear Diseases	8	2	9
Nose and Throat {	Enlarged Tonsils only	49	80	19
	Adenoids only	50	16	12
	Enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids	22	14	6
	Other Conditions	1	4	6
Enlarged Cervical Glands (Non-Tub.)		10	21	22
Defective Speech		0	0	1
Teeth—Dental Diseases		78	41	17
(See Table IV., Group IV.)				3
Heart and Circulation {	Heart Disease :			
	Organic	4	9	5
	Functional	1	8	6
	Anæmia	2	7	11
Lungs {	Bronchitis	26	16	11
	Other Non-Tuberculous Diseases	0	1	7
	Pulmonary :			
	Definite	1	0	1
Tuber- culosis {	Suspected	4	0	11
	Non-Pulmonary :			
	Glands	6	0	12
	Spine	0	0	0
	Hip	1	0	2
	Other Bones and Joints	1	0	0
	Skin	0	0	0
	Other Forms	2	0	1
Nervous System {	Epilepsy	5	2	3
	Chorea	1	0	4
	Other Conditions	1	1	7
Deformities {	Rickets	2	3	3
	Spinal Curvature	8	4	4
	Other Forms	1	2	4
Other Defects and Diseases		16	19	49
				30

TABLE II.—B.

Number of individual children found at Routine Medical Inspection to Require Treatment (excluding Uncleanliness and Dental Diseases).

GROUP	Number of Children		Percentage of Children found to require Treatment
	Inspected	Found to require Treatment	
CODE GROUPS :—			
Entrants	911	113	12·3
Intermediates	737	115	15·6
Leavers	812	91	11·2
Total (Code Groups) ..	2460	319	12·9
Other Routine Inspections	326	50	15·3

TABLE III.

Return of all Exceptional Children in the Area for Year 1925.

		Boys	Girls	Total
<i>Blind (including partially blind)—</i>	Attending Certified Schools or Classes for the Blind	4	1	5
(i.) Suitable for training in a School or Class for the totally blind.	Attending Public Elementary Schls. At other Institutions At no School or Institution ..	1 — —	— 2 —	1 2 —
(ii.) Suitable for training in a School or Class for the partially blind.	Attending Certified Schools or Classes for the Blind Attending Public Elementary Schls. At other Institutions At no School or Institution ..	2 5 — —	1 11 — —	3 16 — —
<i>Deaf (including deaf and dumb and partially deaf)—</i>	Attending Certified Schools or Classes for the Deaf	2	1	3
(i.) Suitable for training in a School or Class for the totally deaf or deaf and dumb.	Attending Public Elementary Schls. At other Institutions At no School or Institution ..	— — —	— — —	— — —
(ii.) Suitable for training in a School or Class for the partially deaf.	Attending Certified Schools or Classes for the Deaf Attending Public Elementary Schls. At other Institutions At no School or Institution ..	— 1 — —	— 2 — —	— 3 — —
<i>Mentally Defective—</i>	Attending Certified Schools for Mentally Defective Children ..	—	—	—
Feeble-minded (cases not notifi- able to the Local Control Authority).	Attending Public Elementary Schls. At other Institutions At no School or Institution ..	40 3 3	23 — —	63 3 3
Notified to the Local Control Authority during the year.	Feeble-minded Imbeciles Idiots	— 3 —	— 2 —	— 5 —
<i>Epileptics—</i>	Attending Certified Special Schools for Epileptics	—	—	—
Suffering from severe epilepsy	In Institutions other than Certified Special Schools Attending Public Elementary Schls. At no School or Institution ..	— — 2	— — 3	— — 5
Suffering from epilepsy which is not severe.	Attending Public Elementary Schls. At no School or Institution ..	10 —	3 —	13 —

TABLE III.—*continued.*

		Boys	Girls	Total
<i>Physically Defective—</i>	At Sanatoria or Sanatorium Schools approved by the Ministry of Health or the Board	1	1	2
Infectious pulmonary and glandular tuberculosis.	At other Institutions	—	—	—
	At no School or Institution ..	3	1	4
Non-infectious but active pulmonary and glandular tuberculosis.	At Sanatoria or Sanatorium Schools approved by the Ministry of Health or the Board	—	—	—
	At Certified Residential Open Air Schools	—	—	—
	At Certified Day Open Air Schools	—	—	—
	At Public Elementary Schools ..	2	—	2
	At other Institutions	2	2	4
	At no School or Institution ..	2	—	2
Delicate children (<i>e.g.</i> , pre- or latent tuberculosis, malnutrition, debility, anæmia, &c.)	At Certified Residential Open Air Schools	—	—	—
	At Certified Day Open Air Schools	—	—	—
	At Public Elementary Schools ..	71	64	135
	At other Institutions	—	—	—
	At no School or Institution ..	2	3	5
Active non-pulmonary tuberculosis.	At Sanatoria or Hospital Schools approved by the Ministry of Health or the Board	4	2	6
	At Public Elementary Schools ..	1	2	3
	At other Institutions	2	1	3
	At no School or Institution ..	2	4	6
Crippled Children (other than those with active tuberculous disease), <i>e.g.</i> , children suffering from paralysis, &c., and including those with severe heart disease.	At Certified Hospital Schools ..	—	—	—
	At Certified Residential Cripple Schools	—	—	—
	At Certified Day Cripple Schools	—	—	—
	At Public Elementary Schools ..	38	26	64
	At other Institutions	2	4	6
	At no School or Institution ..	1	2	3

TABLE IV.

Return of Defects Treated during the Year ended 31st December,
1925.

TREATMENT TABLE.

GROUP 1.—MINOR AILMENTS (excluding Uncleanliness, for
which see Group V.)

Disease or Defect. (1)	Number of Defects treated, or under treatment during the year.		
	Under the Authority's Scheme. (2)	Otherwise (3)	Total. (4)
<i>Skin—</i>			
Ringworm—Scalp	14	8	22
Ringworm—Body	27	7	34
Scabies	14	6	20
Impetigo	372	166	538
Other Skin Disease	33	12	45
Minor Eye Defects External and other, but excluding cases falling in Group II.)	76	18	94
Minor Ear Defects	79	25	104
Miscellaneous (e.g., minor injuries, bruises, sores, chilblains, &c.)	76	26	102
Total	691	238	959

**GROUP II.—DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT (excluding
Minor Eye Defects treated as Minor Ailments—Group I.)**

Defect or Disease.	No. of Defects dealt with.			
	Under the Authority's Scheme.	Submitted to refraction by Private Prac- titioner or at Hospital, apart from the Authority's Scheme.	Otherwise.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Errors of Refraction (including Squint) (Operations for squint should be recorded separately in the body of the Report)	295	22	1	318
Other Defect or Disease of the Eyes (excluding those recorded in Group I.) ..	34	7	..	41
Total	329	29	1	359

Total number of children for whom spectacles were prescribed—

(a) Under the Authority's Scheme	248
(b) Otherwise	23

Total number of children who obtained or received spectacles—

(a) Under the Authority's Scheme	224
(b) Otherwise	26

GROUP III.

TREATMENT OF DEFECTS OF NOSE AND THROAT.

Number of Defects.				
Received Operative Treatment.			Received other forms of Treatment.	Total number treated
Under the Local Authority's Scheme, in Clinic or Hospital. (1)	By Private Practitioner or Hospital apart from the Authority's Scheme. (2)	Total (3)		
—	50	50	22	72

GROUP IV.—DENTAL DEFECTS.

(1) Number of Children who were :

(a) Inspected by the Dentist :

Aged 5	..	..	..	..	..	765
Aged 6	..	..	..	..	..	579
Aged 7	..	..	..	..	..	253
Aged 8	..	..	..	..	..	429
Aged 9	..	..	..	..	..	614

Total	..	..	..	..	..	2640
-------	----	----	----	----	----	------

Specials	..	..	..	..	..	215
----------	----	----	----	----	----	-----

Grand Total	..	..	..	..	..	2855
-------------	----	----	----	----	----	------

(b) Found to require treatment 2085

(c) Actually treated 1409

(d) Re-treated during the year as the result of
periodical examination —

(2) Half-days devoted to :

Inspection 64

Treatment 337

Total	..	..	..	..	..	401
-------	----	----	----	----	----	-----

(3) Attendances made by children for treatment 2114

(4) Fillings :—

Permanent Teeth 510

Temporary Teeth 424

Total	..	..	..	..	..	934
-------	----	----	----	----	----	-----

5) Extractions :—

Permanent Teeth 229

Temporary Teeth 1412

Total	..	..	..	..	..	1641
-------	----	----	----	----	----	------

(6) Administrations of general anæsthetics for extractions	4
---	---

(7) Other Operations :—

Permanent Teeth	151
Temporary Teeth	677
Total	828

GROUP V.—UNCLEANLINESS AND VERMINOUS CONDITIONS.

- | | |
|---|--------|
| (i) Average number of visits per school made during the
year by the School Nurses | 12 |
| (ii) Total number of examinations of children in the Schools
by School Nurses | 23,115 |
| (iii) Number of individual children found unclean .. | 630 |
| (iv) Number of children cleansed under arrangements
made by the Local Education Authority .. | nil |
| (v) Number of cases in which legal proceedings were taken :— | |
| (a) Under the Education Act, 1921 | nil |
| (b) Under School Attendance Byelaws | 14 |

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